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LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING ......AUGUST 12.

The Courier at St. Louis.

The Louisville Courser can be found in S Louis at Willie H. Gray's, North-west corner of Third and Olive streets, opposite the Post

#### Missouri Declared Free.

We lay before our readers this morning the Declaration of Missouri's Independence, issued by Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, at New Medrid, on the 5th inst. The Governor takes this step by virtue of authority conferred upon him by the State Legislature to do such things as to him might seem proper to "suppress the rebellion and repel invasion." He thereupon assumes that the waging of war by the Federal Government upon the sovereign State of Missouri, ipso facto, sunders the connection of the latter from the former, and accordingly so declares-subject, however, to the ratification of the people at such future time as their impartial and unbiased verdict can be obtained through the ballot

with the approbation of a majority of the

All ball, peer down-trodden Missouri. and the noble chieftain who wields her

### A Model Provost Marshal-Regular Officers vs. Volunteer Officers.

mee the defeat at Manassas a vigorous ort has been made at Washington to restore the morale of the troops, and remedy former incfliciency in this respect. A Provost Marshal-Gen. Porter-was appointed so as to put the place under milltary law. The correspondent of the New York Tribune relates an instance of th excellent example set by the Provost Marshal, which promises well for the good

It seems that a hackman accidentally touched Gen. Porter's horse with the pole of his carriage, whereupon the General turned to and administered a severe horsewhipping on the spot, which of course a Provost Marshal, with soldiers at his back, and martial law at his command, could do in perfect safety, no matter how great a

In the heat of the castigation, a Major of

The next morning the insulted Major onsider it, on the ground that it came

Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., \$17 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/4 to 3 yards goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, embroidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz, hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a ful stock of goods at low prices.

S. BARKER & CO. au 5-d tf. MORE LINCOLN GUNS .- Seven thousand more Lincoln gaus and two cannons were received at Lexington Friday night, intended for the troops who are to violate Kentucky neutrality and invade East Tennessee. Those Lincolnites who are determined to precipitate Kentucky into civil war will be called to a terrible account as surely as a just God lives.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who went to see the "Virginia Races" at Manassas, was Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago. He walked twenty-two miles back to Washington, but we have not heard how fast was the time he made.

If any of our readers with impaired or failing sight wants to procure relief by spectacles, he should not fail to visit Mr. Sincere, the optician. His skill in affording recreation to sight by the adjustment

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that a sweepstake race for trotting stallions, two mile heats, is to come off during the fall over the Woodlawn course. Entries must be made by August 25tb.

The commissioned officers of the 2d regiment K. S. G., are requested to meet at the Armory of the Citizen Guards, on Monday evening, August 12th, at 8 o'clock

A NEW PEACE PAPER .-- A new German paper devoted to the interests of peace, the National Zeitung, appeared on the 1st Enst. in New York. It is ably and firmly

The Abolition papers continue to republish the canard that the Rebels did not capture Sherman's Battery. Well, then they found it!

New cotton, the first of the season from the plantation of Dr. Koen, Shelby county, Tenn., was received in Memphis.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be closed on Sundays until further notice, the Rector being out of the city.

The Vote of Louisville.

The recent vote of Louisville, while we admit that it was not very creditable to our fame as a Southern commercial and manufacturing city, must be received by our friends of the South, under the protest that over one third of the so call Union voters were the foreign population. The Ger mans almost en masse voted against the Southern Rights ticket, in addition to which several hundred of the Lincoln soldiers from Camp Joe Holt were sent over to vote, and, to judge from the number of votes polled, a good many of them must have voted two or three times.

In the old First Ward the Union-foreign ote was 2,142, and the Southern Rights vote only 65, with the well known fact that the legal vote in that district has never exceeded 1,600. The entire vote of the city was within a fraction of 8,000, although the population of the city has been reduced materially within the past year. Hundreds and hundreds of legal voters have enlisted in the war-and have gone off to Virginia, Tenn. ssee, &c. Yet the vote polled is larger than ever. Can the Lincoln organs solve the problem?

The Southern Rights vote in the city was a little over one thousand, showing a handsome gain over the previous vote, as usual boldness and intrepldity of its it is a well known fact that a large number gallant author, and will, we believe, meet of the Southern voters in the previous election had enlisted in the army, and were away from the city. In addition to that, very many of our friends did not vote at very many of our friends did not vote at lia its columns. This not being true here, all, while the oath-bound party-obligation deterred others from exercising the right deterred others from exercising the right of free suffrage.

> The Louisville Journal, Lincoln's or gan in Kentucky, asserts that the steamer Pocahontas has been "seized by the Tennesseeans with a cargo of tobacco destined

for this city." The Pocahontas has been plying between Evansville and Paducah for some time, picking up such trips as could be had, in an honest endeavor to pay expenses during the Lincoln blockade, and we believe the assertion of the Journal, that the tobacco on the boat, if she had any, was for Louis-ville, is on a par with the statement of that paper that Tennesseeans had stopped twenty or thirty Louisville boats at Mem-

Who is GEN, Lyon?-Gen, Lyon, whose name is now somewhat notorious in Missouri politics, is a Connecticut Yankee, a Captain in the U.S. service. He had been stationed at Fort Riley, was court-martialed volunteers, mistaking Gen. Porter for a | for starving his men, and had been ordered friend, attempted to stop him, saying, "Re- to St. Louis for trial. On reaching that member your position, Colonel." Upon point the examination was set aside, Lyon this, General Porter, after an insulting was appointed to take charge of the Arse word or two, struck the officer in the face. | nal, and by base treachery in surrounding the State troops at Camp Jackson, and sent a note to Gen. Porter, who refused to murdering women and children in the strects of St. Louis, he was made a Brigadier-General, at the suggestion of Frank

> GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY. - The paragraph going the rounds of the Northern press with so much comment that the property of Gen. Scott, in Virginia, has been confiscated, is a rich joke. We are credibly informed that Gen. Scott does not own one dollar's worth of property in own one dollar's worth of property in Virginia.

Two of the escaped prisoners from the St. Louis jail turned up in Memphis

St. Louis, Friday refused to march, be cause they had not been paid.

### McClellan.

This new General, who has been made a hero before he has won his spurs, is thus described by a Southerner, who met him in

The desperate manner in which the drowning Lincoln Government has caught at the McClellan straw exhibits, even in their military affairs, that peculiar "from hand to mouth" expediency characteristic which has marked the political course of the Northern people from the civil revolution of 1800. I know McClellan well; we crossed in the same steamer when he was crossed in the same steamer when he was en route to Europe, with Mordecai and Delafield, to visit the Crimea. I saw a great deal of McClellan in Paris. We dined at the same table (at the Great Britain Hotel or cafe) almost daily for three weeks, when other special invitations did not separate. other special invitations did not separate us. I have a distinct recollection of the man; and as compared with Davis or Beauregard he is nothing, McClellan comes of a good cross—Scotch Irish, but of "the bred" I know nothing. The animal preponderates over the intellectual to such a degree as to destroy his most of livelect.

degree as to destroy his mental intellect. He has light hair, with a redish tinge in degree as to destroy his mental interfect. He has light hair, with a redish tinge in it, sandy whiskers and an intensely nervous organization. I mention these things, because they indicate the temperment of the man, which is an important matter in a commander. McClellan is a rash man, that is, he has a great deal of "clash" about him. But I do not believe that he can manage a large army. He does not possess that peculiar organization essential to long continued effort. McClellan's forte consists in his knowledge of Prussian and Austrian tactics, his thorough information in regard to the military habits of the German militar, and his familiarity with that language. After leaving Paris, I believe he went to the Crimea via Berlin and Vienna, making German military atfairs his speciality. If he is ever dangerous to us at all, it will be after he has a darany of German officers.

CONITES—JAY-HAWKERS HUNG.—We learn from Lieutenant Morley, of the Fort Smith Rifles, that sometime last week two Smith Rifles, that sometime last week two men, one by the name of Chism, started out from Gen. McCullough's camp, armed with double-barrel shot guns and revolvers, on an expedition of observation toward Springfield, and when within twelve miles of that place, concluded to stop for the night, and turned back to a house they passed a few minutes before, and put up their horses. Very soon twelve men rode up and demanded their surrender. Chism made no reply, but picked up his gun and blazed away with both barrels, and between himself and comrade, they killed four, and the others took to their heels and left. Chism was wounded slightly in the shoulder, but says that he will be ready for them again in a few days.

that he will be ready for them again in a few days.

We learn from Dr. J. N. Perkins, who arrived here last night from the neighborhood of Camp Walker, that news had reached there that Stand Watie, well known on this frontier as a brave man, with a company of Cherokees, came upon a company of Kansas Jay-hawkers, driving off a number of cattle belonging to the Indians, killed eighteen, and took and hung seven more—making twenty-five. hung seven more—making twenty-five. They captured thirty head of herses, abo thirry stand of arms, a two horse wagon, and other articles. When Watie came upon them, they had just shot down two beeves belonging to the Cherokees.

LETTER FROM WARSAW.

A Statement of the Journal Correct. ed—Position of State Rights Can-dates—The Union Men opposed to the Journal's Position, &c.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier. WARSAW, GALLATIN COUNTY, KY., August 9:11, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: The Louisville Journal of the 7th inst., in its leading editorial, asserts that the "Union candidates" for the Legislature in the late election all took ground against recognizing the independence of the Confederate States as a means of restoring peace to the country; and that they also, without exception, approved the conduct of the Union members of Congress in voting men and money to prosecute the war. The Journal is clearly mistaken so far as this county is concerned. Its candidate did not define his position on the first point at all; and on the second, very clearly and indignantly denied that Union members of Congress from Kentucky had voted as confessed by the Journal. His candidate also expressed his willingness to vote in the Legislature for a protest against the right of the Federal Government to tax the citizens of Kentucky to carry on the war, and also his ready willingness to unite with a proved the conduct of the Union mem-

also his ready willingness to unite with a majority of the citizens of the State, in resisting such a tax by force.

I can say with confidence in its truth, that had the Union candidates in this county maintained the position ascribed by the Journal to its candidates all over the State, instead of his account of the state, instead of his account of the state, instead of t instead of being defeated by thirteen voices only, hundreds would have marked the majority against him. I take it, therefore, that the Journal made its declarations on the assumption that its candidates had all adopted the line of policy recommended cance of the victory over us on Monday last of course is unsustained. I will say further, for the comfort of the Journal, that our candidate in his canvass

before the people drew his most efficient arguments and warnings, as to the tendencies of the prevalent Unionism, from the material jurnished in its editorials, and I have no doubt he is under many obligations to that paper for the service it has rendered him. Yours truly,

### The War in Missouri.

The affairs in Missouri are now exciting the greatest interest, and we have no doubt that a decisive action has already taken place at Springfield. We furnish the news as we obtain it, and copy the following from the St. Louis Herald of Friday: The latest we have from the South-west

is that the Federal forces were defeated, had retreated to Springfield, and were closely followed by the State forces. A general battle at Springfield was expected yesterday. Other reports say that the battle has been fought, and that Gen. Siegel was dangerously wounded, and Gen. Lyon killed. We may have navigulars to day. illed. We may have particulars to day.
At Hannibal it is reported that there was
a attack made on the Federal forces by the State troops, and that the prisoners taken a few days ago by the former were released—that the Federal troops retreated and took refuge on a steamboat—that the boat was fired into by the State forces, the boat sunk, and thirty of the Federal troops

drowned. The Evening News has the following: It is almost impossible to obtain reliable knowledge of movements at Cairo, as the entire country between Bird's Point and New Madrid is in possession of hostile

uerrilla bands.
A dispatch from Quincy to Chicago states hat there was a l They were sent forward, together with four hundred rounds of canister shot and other ammunition, in charge of Captain Madison's artillery company.

The St. Louis Democrat has this item:

last Tuesday where they committed divers outrages, and were arrested.

Refusing to March.—Col. Schaeffer's regiment of Federal troops stationed at St. Louis, Friday refused to march, be A dispatch from Gen. Lyon to headquarters here states that he had another slight encounter with the enemy on Sunday morn ing with about the same results that at-tended the skirmish of Friday at Dug Spring.

#### [Reported for the Louisville Courier.] POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

GLORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.
CUTTING.—W. Krider was arrested, charg
ed with cutting Geo. Pfeiffer. The proof
showed that the cutting was done in self
defense, and Krider was discharged.
PEACE WARRANT.—Charles Hury sued
out a peace warrant against John F. Frank.
Frank did not not appear, and his default
was entered.

Was entered.

DEUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Michael Casey was arrested, charged with drinking too much mean whisky, and making a great fuss. Bail in \$50, for one month.

W. Wilson was presented on the same charge. Bail in \$100 for two months.

are many who yet believe that it is an in-genieus fiction that a large number of handcuffs were taken from the enemy at Manassas, on the 21st ult., among the opima spolia. But we have ocular evidence of the fact. A pair of these delicate bracelets, for the wrists of the proud races of the South, fresh from Manassas, were left at our office yesterday, brought by a gentleman from Richmond. It is a significant fact that the Northern papers are compared. fact that the Northern papers are ommously silent with regard to these new implements of war. They make no effort to explain the presence of these ignominious emblems of subjugation and slavery

ous emblems of subjugation and slavery among their munitions.

What Southerner is there whose blood does not boil in his veins in contemplating such a fact? If there be one, he has not the spirit of a cur,—[Nashville Union.

A BALTIMORE BRIG SEIZED AND GIVEN UP BY PRIVATEERS.—We learn from the Exchange Reading Room books that Capt. Knight, of brig R. R. Kirkland, consigned to C. M. Jackson & Co., and arrived today from Caicas Island, reports was bombarded to the southward of the Gulf stream by two privateer schooners, and thirty miles two privateer schooners, and thirty mile south of Hatteras by a privateer steamer south of Hatteras by a privateer steamer, but was released because belonging to and bound to Baltimore, although it her cargo had belonged in a Northern port she would have been liable to capture. The privateers reported having captured a bark belonging to New Bedford, Capt. Holmes, from Philadelphia, with coal; also a schooner, Capt. Ellis. Capt. Knight does not recollect the names of either of the vessels captured. Captain K. was well treated by the privateersmen, who supplied him with provisions.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE INDIAN NA Tions.—We learn from the Fort Smith Times of the 1st instant, received by yes-terday's mail, that the Creek Indians have held a grand council of their tribe, which was attended by six hundred delegates, and unanimously ratified the treaty entered into some weeks since by Capt. Albert Pike, on the part of the Confederate States, and the various Indian nations of the frontiers

It will be remembered that this treaty was entered into by all the Indian tribes with the exception of the Creeks and Cherokees, the latter of whom have sought to maintain a neutral position, but will in all probability soon come to terms with the South, as the Kansas maranders have resorted the probability soon between the people of the south and the south as the Kansas maranders have recently been harrassing them almost beyon

Main Street, four doors below Third.

THE BULL'S RUN BATTLE.

General McDowell's Official Report of the Engagement.

Headquarters Department Northeastern | Virgisia, Arlington, Vs., Aug. 4, 1861. | Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant G neral, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the 21st of July, near Manassas, Virginia. It has been delayed till this time from the inability of the subordinate communders to get carlier a true account of the state of their commends.

to get earlier a true account of the state of their commands.

In my communication to you of the 20th ult., I stated it as my intention to move that afternoon, and drive the enemy from the east side of Buill's Run, so as to enable the engineers to make a sufficiently accurate reconnoissance to justify our foture movements. Later in the day they had obtained enough information of the passage across the stream to dispense with this reconnoissance, and it was decided to move without delay. It had been my intention to move the several columns our on the road a few miles on the evening of the 20th, so that they would have a of the 20th, so that they would have a shorter march in the morning, but I defer-red to those who had the greatest distance to go, and who preferred starting carly in the morning, and making but one move. On the evening of the 20 hult., my com-mund was mostly at or near Centreville.— The enemy was at or near Manassas, distant from Centreville about seven miles to the southwest. Centreville is a village o a few houses, mostly on the west side of a ridge running nearly north and south.— The road from Centreville to Man stas Junction was along this ridge, and crosses Bull's Run about three miles from the former place. The Warrenton Turnpike. which runs nearly east and west, goes over this ridge, through the village, and crosses Bull's Run about four miles from it, Bull's Run having a course between the crossing from northwest to southeast. The first division (Tyler's) was stationed on the north side of the Warrenton Turnpike, and on the eastern slope of the Centre-ville ridge, two brigades, on the same road, and a mile and a helf in alvance, to the west of the ridge, and one brigade on the road from Centreville to Manassas, where it crosses Bull's Run at Blackburu's Ford, where Gen Tyler hed the engagement of it crosses Bull's Run at Blackburn's Ford, where Gen. Tyler had the engagement of the 18th ult. The second division (Hanter's) was on the Warrenton Turapike, one mile cast of Centreville. The third division (Heintzelman's) was on a road known as the Old Braddock road, which comes into Centreville from the southeast, about a mile and a half from the village. The fifth division (Miles') was on the same road with the third division, and between it and Centreville. A map, which is herewith, marktreville. A map, which is herewith, marked A, will show these positions better than I can describe them

On Friday night, a train of subsistence ordered to be issued to the command, and the men required to have three days rations in their haversacks. On Saturday, orders were issued for the available force to march. As reported to you in my letter of the 19th ult., my personal reconnoissance of the roads to the south had showed that it was not practicable to carry out the original plan of turning the enemy's position on their right. The affair of the 18th at Blackburn's Ford showed he was too strong at that point for us to force a passage there without great loss, and if we did that it would bring us in front of his strong position at Manassas, which was not desired. Our information was that the stone bridge, over which the Warrington road crossed Bull's Run, to the west of Centreville, was defended by a battery in position, and the road on his side of the stream impeded by a heavy abattis. The alternstive, therefore, was to turnythe extreme left of his Sand and broad and bro a neary abattle. The alternstive, therefore, was to turn, the extreme left of his position. Reliable information was obtained of an undefended ford about three miles above the bridge, there being another ford between it and the bridge, which was defended. It was therefore determined to take the road to the upper ford, and after

crossing, to get behind the forces guarding the lower ford and the bridge, and after occupying the Warrenton road east of the bridge, to send out a force to destroy the bridge, to send out a lotter to destroy the railroad at or near Gainesville, and thus brake up the communication between the enemy's forces at Manassas and those in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major

General Patterson. Brig. Gen. Tyler was directed to move with three of his brigades on the Warren-ton road, and commence cannonading the enemy's batteries, while Hunter's division enemy's batteries, while framer's division, moving after him, should, after passing a little stream called Cub Run, turn to the right and north, and move around to the upper ford, and there turn south and get behind the enemy; Col. Heintzelman's division was to follow Hunter's as far as the turning of phose to the lawer ford, where turning off place to the lower ford, where he was to cross after the enemy had been driven out by Hunter's division, the Fifth

division-Miles-to be in reserve on the Centreville ridge. I had felt anxious about the road from Manassas by Blackburn's Ford to Centre-ville along this ridge, fearing that whilst we should be in force to the front, and endeavoring to turn the enemy's position, we ourselves should be turned by him by this road: for if he should once obtain posthis road: for if he should once obtain pos-session of this ridge, which overlooks all the country to the west to the foot of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, we should have been irretrievably cut off and destsoyed. I had, therefore, directed this point to be held in force, and sent an engineer to ex-temporise some field works to strengthen the position.

The Fourth division (Runyan's) had not been brought to the front further than to

been brought to the front further than to guard our communications by way of Vienna and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. His advanced regiment was about seven miles in the rear of Centreville. The divisions were ordered to march at half-past two o'clock A. M., so as to arrive on the ground early in the day, and thus avoid the heat which is to be expected at this season. There was delay in the first division getting out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions were in consequence two and three hours behind the time appointed—a great misfortune as events turned out. The wood road leading frem the Warrenton turnpike to the events turned out. The wood boat each ing from the Warrenton turnpike to the upper ford was much longer than we counted upon, the general direction of the stream being oblique to the road, and we having the obtuse angle on our side.

stream being oblights to the road, and we wight the oblights of the stream of the stre

errenton turnpike, which crosses what ey of a small water course, a tributary of Bull's Run.

Ball's Run.

Short'y after the leading regiment of the first brigade reached the open space, and whilst others and the second brigade were crossing the front and right, the enemy opened fire, beginning with the artillery and following it up with infantry. The leading brigate (Burnside's) had to sustain this shock for some time without support, and did it well. The battalion of regular infantry was sent to sustain it, and shortly infantry was sent to sustain it, and shortly afterwards, the other corps of Porter's brigade, and a regiment detached from Heintzeiman's division to the left, forced the enemy back far enough to allow Sher-man's and Keyes' brigades, of Tyler's di-vision, to cross from their position on the Warrenton road. These drove the right of the enemy, understood to have been of the enemy, understood to have been commanded by Brauregard, from the front of the field, and out of the detached woods, and down to the read, and scross it up the slopes on the other side. Whilst this was going on, Heintz lman's division was moving down the field to the stream,

attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mistaking one of his regiments for one of our own, and allowing it to approach without firing upon it—in disabiling the battery, and then attempted to take it. Three times was he repulsed by different corps in succession, and driven back, and the gams taken by hand, the horses being killed and pulled away. The third time it was supposed that the repulse was find, for he was driven entirely from the hill, and so far beyond it as not to be in sight, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven nearly a mile and r beyond it as not to be in sight, and all remeated and were, against the rules of modely which was entirely in our possession from the Stone Bridge westward, and our engineers were just completing the removal about a short distance to march; and but a short distance to march; and who acted on his own ground, on the dea balf, and was beyond the Wa renton

battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much severe fighting. Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of ad become shaken, were us It was at this time that the enemy's rein-

reements came to his aid from the rail oad train, understood to have just arrived road train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw themselves in the woods on our light, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to reak and retire down the hillside. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to raily them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The bat-talion of regular infantry alone moved up tation of regular misurry sione moved up the hill opposite to the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across Warren-ton turnpike, on the way back to the posi-tion we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with when they came in contact. The re-

with whom they came in contact. The re-treat soon became a rout, and this soon de-generated still further into a panic.

Finding this state of affilirs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in caining almost the object of our faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the necessary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Col. Porroad, protected, by my order, by Col. Por-ter's force of regulars. Once on the road. and the different corps coming together in small parties, many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organi-

ation was lost. Orders had been sent back to Miles' diorders had been seen back to shies' di-vision for a brigade to move forward and protect this retreat, and Col. Blenker's brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go so far forward as the point where the road to the right left the

nain road.

By referring to the general order it will By referring to the general order it will be seen that, while the operations were to go on in front, an attack was to be made at Biackburn's Ford by the brigade (Richardson's) stationed there. A reference to his report, and to that of Major Hunt, commanding the artillery, will show that this part of the plan was well and effectively carried out. It succeeded in deceiving the enemy for a considerable time, and in keeping in check a part of his force. The fire of the artillery at this point is represented as particularly destructive. as particularly destructive.

At the time of our retreat, seeing great

activity in this direction, much firing, and columns of dust, I became anxious for this

want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the army, seemed to all who were near enough to be consulted—division and brigade commands and staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back; the more so as the position at Biackburn's Ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the efficer, of the

sion of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the staff to the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear; the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them along.

At—o'clock the rear guard (Blenker's brigade) moved, covering the retreat, which was effected during the night and next morning. The troops at Fairfax station leaving by the ears took with them the bulk of the supplies which had been sent there. My aid-de-camp, Major Wadsworth, stayed at Fairfax Court House till late in the morning, to see that the stragglers and wern out soldiers were not left behind.

this was going on, Heintz iman's division was moving down the field to the stream, and up the road beyond. Beyond the Warrenton road, and to the left of the road, down which our troops had marched from Sadley's Springs, is a hill with a farm house on it. Behind this hill the enemy had, early in the day, some of his most annoying batteries planted. Across the road from this hill was another hill, or rather elevated ridge, or table land. The hottest part of the contest was for the possession of this hill, with a house on it. The force engaged here was Heintzel, man's division, Wilcox's and Howard's brigade on the right, supported by part of Porter's brigade and the cavalry under Palmer, and Franklin's brigade of Heintzelman's division, Sherman's brigade of Heintzelman's division, Sherman's brigade of Tyler's division in the center and up the road, whilst Keys' brigade of Tyler's division in the center and up the road, whilst Keys' brigade also participated in this attack by its ifte from the north of the turnapke. The enemy was understood to be commanded by J. E. Johnston. Rickett's battery, which did such effective service, and played so brilliant a part in the contest, was, together with Griffin's battery, on the side of the hill, and became the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded our officers mistaking one of his regiments for one of our own, and allowing it to appropriate the number originally reported at six hundred and seventy-four. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

Of course nathing accurate is known of truce, admitted eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number. of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their forces, coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

The officer commanding the Flagarith

day. They did everything in their power, exposing themselves freely when required, and doing all that men could do, communicating orders, guiding the columns, exhorting the troops, railying them when broken, and providing for them the best the circumstances admitted.

The following officers commanded divi-

sions and brigades, and in the several places their duty called them did most ef-fective service and behaved in the most

Brigadier General Tyler, Connecticut Volunteers.
Colocel David Hunter, Third cavalry everely wounded at the head of his divi

Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth Colonel S. F. Heintzelman, Seventeenth infantry, wounded in the arm while lead-ing his division into action on the hill. Brigadier General Schenck, Ohio Volun-teers, commanding Second brigade, First

division.

Colonel E. D. Keyes, Eleventh infantry, commanding First brigade, First division.

Colonel W. P. Franklin, Tweifth infantry, First brigade, Third division.

Colonel W. T. Sherman, Thirteenth infantry, commanding Third brigade, First division.

vision. Colonel Andrew Porter, Sixteenth infan try, commanding First brigade, Second di-Colonel A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding Second brigade, Second division. Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Michigan Volun-

teers, commanding Second brigade, Third division who was wounded and taken pris-oner while on the bill, in the hottest of the fight.
Colonel O. O. Howard, Maine Volum

teers, commanding Third brigade, Third division. Colonel J. B. Richardson, Michigan Volunteers, commanding Fourth brigade, First division.

Colonel Blenker, New York Volun-teers, commanding Fourth brigade, First division.

ivision. Colonel Davies, New York Volunteers, commanding Second brigade, Fifth divi-

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call, for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chi f, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to earry it into effect was fixed for the 8th of July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-inpossible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative de-partments in making the necessary prepar partments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending of reinforcements to Gen. Patterson, by drawing off the wagons was a further and unfavorable cause of delay.

entreville-in all a march of twelve and a not so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road, and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unservived to move the moreover. moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull's Run with about 18,-000 men of all arms, the fith division (Miles\* and Richardson's brigade) on the left, at Biackburn's ford to Centreville, and Schenck's brigade, of Tyler's division, on the left of the road near the steps bridge.

the left of the road, near the stone bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated, I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kent enemyed elsewhere. He were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manasses, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major-General Patterson, or those kept engaged by Major-General Batler, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not be because he could be followed by General Patterson, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, he knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limrom every direction in numbers only lim-ted by the amount of the railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To Fairax Court House, Fairax Station, Germantown and Centreville, and those under Beauregard at Manassas, must be added those under Johnston from Winchester, and those brought up by Davis, from Richmond to other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy en masse ordered by the Richmond authorities, which tainly much more than we attacked them

oush on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent for ward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, and the battlery of the volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth militia, whose term of service expired insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment expressions. o the regiment, expressing a request for hem to remain a short time, and the Hon-secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. t was granted, and the next morning, when

the enemy's cannon.
In the next few days, day by day, I should In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy, made

us weaker. In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ultimo, that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modifications, liteally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull's Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before ar-ranged, and that up to late in the after-non every movement ordered was carryproposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the comenough to break upand destroy the com-numication and interveins between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston. And could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is every-thing to show how we could have contin-ued successful, even against the odds with which we contended

which we contended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. IRWIN McDOWELL.

Brigadier General, Commanding. Vandalism of the Abolition Army. The Lincoln papers generally refuse to of the Federal troops; but the truth will come out. Here is what Thos. F. Meagher of the 60th New York regiment says about their Vandalism at Germantown, when on

their march towards Manassas: "That house is on fire," Father O'Reilly, our chaplain, hurriedly observed, as he whipped his horse up beside the Colonel.

The words had scarcely fallen from his lips when a round mass of black smoke rolled out, of the windows of the house and buried it in darkness. Another moand ouried is in darkness. Another moment, the red firmes were leaping through the smoke, and the erackling of timbers, pierced and rifted with the fire, was heard distinctly above the tramp and tunuit of the much. The only o nament of the village in hot haste and fury was plunging into ashes. In half an hour it would be, at best, a heap of smoldering charcoal.—Whose was the scurvy and malignant hand

at best, a heap of smoldering charcoal.—Whose was the scurry and malignant hand that fired the deserted homestead? It is for the regiments of the brigade in advance of the 69th to answer. With them rests the responsibility of this savage riotousness and mischief. The house was doomed irrevocably when the 69th came up. The Irish Regiment swept by the blazing ruin, cursing the ruffians who had played the barbarous prank, and maddened with the throught of the disgrace it would bring upon the Federal flag.

Nor did the wickedness of the moment content with the destruction of an unprotected dwelling. Pigs were shot down and cut to pieces, the dripping fragments being pounced upon and carried off in triumph by the butchers. Turkeys and chickens shared the same fate. Everything left behind them in the village by the retreating inhabitants, whether useful or otherwise, was seized and swept away. I saw a private of the Wiscousin regiment stumbling along with a feather bed across his shoulders. I saw another with a sledge-hammer taken from the vacant forge. A third had a large looking glass under his arms. A fourth had a patched quilt or counterpane wrapped about him—a curious piece of needlework, gaudy enough to please a Carib prince, and sufficiently heavy for a winter's uight in Nova Scotia. A frenzy of depredation seemed to have seized many of the soldiers in advance of us; and the wanton passion appeared to grasp at everything with an utter disregard of its usefulness or absurdity. In vain did the officers of the officending regiments strive to check the lawlessness of the men. The raw levies looked on Germantown—the abaudoned bantling of a village—as their lawful prey,

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Two copies Weekly, one yeer
Four
Ten
Two more weekly, one yeer
Two more weekly courier
Two paper ever sent unless paid for in ad-

LOUISVILLLE MONDAY MORNING .....AUGUST 12. The Union Party Seeking to Inaugue

rate War. The Union party has professed to favor it has triumphed in Kentucky; but, whilst thus professing peace, its leaders have been unceasing in their efforts to precipitate Kentucky into all the horrors of internecine war. We have all along believed that the leaders of the Union party, whenever they believed the people of Kentucky were the war, nearly two million dollars annusufficiently debauched, would not hesitate to make common cause with the North. They have at all times gone just as far North in the expression of their opinions as they dared go, and by degrees they have educated the public mind to such a pitch of hostility against the South, that there is now no question that they intend at once to make a military demonstration against Tennessce and in favor of LINCOLN'S government, Whilst crying peace, peace, the leaders of the Union party were plotting to deceive the people of Kentucky, and to transfer them over to the LINCOLN government, Whilst denouncing the State Rights party, and charging them with seeking to bring war upon the State, the Union party were engaged in State, the Union party were engaged in arming their partisans with LINCOLN guns for the purpose of making war upon the son, association, municipality, or corporation. arming their partisans with LINCOLN guns Confederate troops at Cumberland Gap.

We can now begin to see the reason that LINCOLN has aimed the unconditional Union men of Kentucky. We can now understand why it is that the men who sympathize with the South have been disarmed.

tional liberty, will rush to the rescue of their brethren of Kentucky.

already moving upon Cumberland Gap. be arrested and imprisoned. offensive warfare against Tennessee? Under whom are the Union troops of Kentucky acting? We appeal to the Executive of our State at once to issue a proceamation sgainst the high-handed proceedings of the Union troops, and, if need be, call upon the whole military authority of every confidence that when called upon the whole military authority of every confidence that when called upon to and the Union troops, and, it need be, course of action sney will take. He have call upon the whole military authority of the State to prevent their further movements through our State to invade Tenments through our State to invade Ten-

Since writing the above, we notice in the Cincinnati Gazette, a Republican newspaper, the following extracts from a letter Lincolnism in Kentucky, which disclose the programme of the supporters of the Administration in this State. Elated by their late triumph, the Union men no longer seek to disguise their plans, but proclaim them openly. We refer to this subject to warn the people of the designs of the so-called Union party, which, whilst bypceritically clamoring for peace, has been preparing for war. If war is brought upon us, it will be by the action of the leaders of the Union party of Kentucky. We subjoin the extracts referred to. They are sufficiently explicit, and re-

quire no comment from us: The next Legislature will be overwhelminridge will be invited by it to resign. This information comes from an authentic source. The expedition to Cumberland Gap is abandoned for the present, but Col. Fry's Regiment is fast filling up, and will be ready for active service in a week or two. Part of his command has already gone into camp, near Bryantsville. Col. Bramtette's Regiment, I learn, has been entirely completed, and will go into camp near Crab Orchard. Both will be in the United States service, under General Scott's or-States service, under General Scott's or

ders.
P. S.-At 5 o'clock this morning, a company of 480 cavalry passed through Dan-ville on its way to camp near Bryantsville. They were from Marion and Casey countics—all hale and hearty men, mostly young, and mounted on splendid horses. They will make their mark wherever called

A letter to the Cincinnati Commercial. from Mount Vernon, Rockcastle county, Ky., says:

The mountairs are on fire. In a few days they will have a thousand or fifteen hun-dred soldiers for the army of the United States, to clear out Cumberland Gap.

Elsewhere we record the fact that 7,000 stand of arms and two pieces of artillery have been sent through Lexington to the Lincoln encampment in Garrard county, at which place, a correspondent at Danville writes, there are 300 cavalry and 200 infantry. These men are to be mustered into the service of the Federal Government, and their avowed purpose is "to clean out Cumberland Gap."

We ask the people of Kentucky if this is the fulfillment of the neutrality to which the Union men of Kentucky stand committed by repeated pledges? Is this the peace secured to us by the recent success of the Union party in Kentucky?

We regret to record the bad faith of the leaders of the Lincoln party. We lament the madness which urges them to involve duct of eggs you have waxed rich and our people in war with Tennessee; but we powerful. warn them-if war is brought upon us, upon its authors an indignant people will Visit a terrible retribution.

A PROBLEM TO SOLVE .- If the legal vote of Louisville in prosperous times, with a population of 71,000 inhabitants is 7,200, by what rule of arithmetic does the vote reach 8,000, when the population is reduced one-sixth by emigration, and one or two

thousand voters have gone to the wars? The Uniontown (Ky.,) News reports the majority for the Southern Rights ticket in Union county is about 415.

Direct Taxation.

The supporters of the Lincoln Adminis tration in this State are already devising ways and means by which to meet the direct taxation imposed on Kentucky at the session of Congress just closed. It is well known that the taxes cannot be collected directly from the people, and hence an attempt will be made by the Legislature at its approaching session, to assume the payment of the tax-borrow the money from the banks to pay it-and thus avoid the in. convenience and odium which will result from a direct attempt to collect the tax from the people.

We are not prepared to state precisely the amount assessed upon Kentucky by the act of Cougress, imposing income, excise peace and neutrality. On this platform and direct taxes. The direct tax on real estate alone will amount to the te a sum equally as large; so that the State for them. When neutrality could no longer of Kentucky will have to raise for the General Government during the continuance of

> Section 36, Article 2d, of our State Constitution, which provides under what circumstances the State may comract debts, declares that:

> "No act of the General Assembly shall authorize any debt to be contracted in be-half of the Commonwealth, except for the purposes mentioned in the 35th section of purposes mentioned in the 35th section of this article, unless provision be made therein to lay and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt within thirty years; nor shall such act take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have re-ceived a majority of all the votes cast for and against it."

In the 33d section of the same article of the Constitution it is declared:

From these clauses in our Constitution, we think it is settled beyond any question, that the State Legislature cannot assume to pay the tax levied by the Federal Government, without first submitting the Freemen of Kentucky, native born Ken- question to a vote of the people. Intuckians, if the unconditional Union men | deed, we are by no means certain, that unhave the courage to earry out the pro- der any circumstances the State can loan gramme they have marked out, in less its credit in aid of the citizens of the than thirty days we will be in a worse con- State. A tax to be valid must be subdition than Missouri, and engaged in a war mitted to the people and ratified by with our brothren of Tennessee. Tennes- them. We presume, therefore, that the see has respected scrupulously the neu- Legislature will pass an act, contracting.a trality of Kentucky. But if bad men in | debt against the State, and to meet the in-Kentucky shall invade her soil, then terri- terest thereon, will be compelled to lay and ble will be the fate of our State. If the additional tax upon the people of Kenneutrality of Kentucky shall be violated tucky. This tax cannot be assessed until by the Union party, then Tennessee will ratified by the people -which cannot no longer respect it, and we shall have be done sooner than August, 1862. In the war at our very doors. We believe the meantime, the general Government, will people of Kentucky of all parties will rise | either have to do without Kentucky's quoin their might and resist the wicked at- ta of the tax, or else provide for its collectempt of the supporters of Lincoln need- tion by the United States officers. We do lessly and criminally to provoke hostili- not believe the Government can await ties with Ternessee, and thus inaugurate the tardy action required by our State in our midst all the horrors of civil war .- | Constitution, before a tax can be legally And, if need be, thousands and tens of imposed and collected, and hence in a few thousands of the freemen of Tennessee, months we shall have Government taxpanting to strike a blow at the usurper at gatherers in our midst collecting from Washington, and in defense of Constitu | our people, in the aggregate, nearly two million dollars, for the purpose of carrying on a war of subjugation against the South. We have learned from such authority And, if the taxes are not paid, then the law as we cannot question, that Kentucky under which the tax collectors act, protroops, armed with Lincoln guns, are vides that those who are delinquent shall

We scarcely know in what language to It is now almost impossible for our peocharacterize the infamous attempt of Lin- ple to pay the State taxes imposed upon ecln's soldiery in our State to inaugurate them; and we confess we do not see how war in our midst. By what authority is they can pay an additional tax of nearly m army organized in Kentucky to make two million dollars annually But the

written from Danville, the headquarters of blunders, not one surpasses in folly the two beyond his nose, at the palpable and no distant results of his policy. Somebody "is hurt" by this embargo, and, if we mistake not, the Secretary will soon find out that this damaged individual does not live far removed from the Federal City.

In the sale is the sale in the man would not sell? Is it not a little doubtful whether his wife, children, religion or jury duties would be beyond the reach of money? "

"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

FLUNKEY. far removed from the Federal City.

No commercial intercourse with rebels ! exclaims Secretary Chase. S.arve them out! Let them neither have food, nor raiment, nor medicines for their sick ! Has the Secretary ingly Union, and it is whispered in high and honorable circles that John C. Breck-inridge will be invited by it to resign. This if not, we would advise him, even now, to study the fable as rendered by Æsop. He may probably learn more from it, that it stands him in hand to know, than from all the Black Republican philosophers between the

poles. What will be the effect, we would ask the Secretary, of his policy of withholding from our brethren of the South all necessary articles used in the economy of the farm and household? We will tell him. The effect will be, if the war shall continue for a twelve month, the lasting loss to the manufacturers of the North of a trade which has heretofore been worth to them all the the balance of their trade together. "Necessity is the mother of invention," is a motto which our Yankee purveyors have been acting on for half a century. May not others' necessities teach them a similar lesson? How long will it be before this teeming mother Necessity, suddenly transported to the South from the beyone hille of New English of New London (1997). trade which has heretofore been worth to suddenly transported to the South from the barren hills of New England, will find herself surrounded by another brood of delving, hammering, steaming and toiling children? How long will it take the people of the South to supply themselves with ple of the South to supply themselves with all those necessary articles heretofore furnished them by the North in exchange for sold daily in our town. The truth is the the products of their soil—cotton, rice and tobacco? The gathered harvests of the South have already answered this question, and this answer will soon be cchoed back from whirring wheels and ringing. back from whirring wheels and ringing anvils on every Southern stream and in every Southern vally. It is nonsense to talk about "starving out the rebels!" It can't be done, Mr. Chase, and by your embargo you are only wringing the neck of the Yankee goose upon whose daily product of eggs you have waxed rich and powerful.

The following result is passing strange—the election of a Democratite Mayor in one of the strongholds of Black Republicans should be shot down on sight. A Virginia Lincolnite should be snown no quarter.—
[Winchester (Va.) paper. anvils on every Southern stream and in

ELECTION OF MAYOR .- The election for Mayor came off on Saturday, with extraor-dinary quietness, as will be admitted when the result is stated. Our worthy citizen, Thomas Redmond, Esq., was elected, we may say unanimously, as he received up-wards of 159 votes of less than 160 cast. Mayor came off on Saturday, with extraordinary quietness, as will be admitted when the result is stated. Our worthy citizen, Thomas Rodmond, Esq., was elected, we may say unanimously, as he received upwards of 150 votes of less than 160 cast. The vote was small, there being no competition, no one desiring the office. For the information of distant readers we will say that Mr. Redmond is a Deucocret.—Quincy Herald, Aug. 5.

Are we Belligerers?—Lord Lyons happened to meet Mr. Seward on Pennsylvania Avenue, on Monday, the 22d, as a party of the panic stricken fugitives from Manassas passed along. He remarked to Mr. Seward that he supposed the Government would now have no difficulty in acknowledging the Confederate States as a "belligerent power."—[Richmond Dispatch.]

Of Thomas county, it will add considerably to the cotton subscription of the country. The hearts of this worthy couple are in the cause of the Confederate States, and cannot be surpassed in pure and ready patriotism. The Major roundly declares that all his wealth, his honor and his very life are now knowledging the Confederate States as a "belligerent power."—[Richmond Dispatch.]

Can a country swarming with such men and women ever be "crushed"—"conquered?" Never!

Letter from M. H. Cofer, Esq.,-

We understand that in almost every county in the State where there was a close contest for the Legislature, the Lincolnites have reported on the eve of the election that Southern Rights candidates were members of the K. G. C. Such was their course in Daviess, Hardin and other counties. In order to cover up their heavy esses throughout the State, they are also ndustriously reporting that the Southern Rights candidates and their own occupied similar positions. So far as the county of Hardin is concerned, we know that this is incorrect. Mr. Cofer, the Southern Rights candidate, was opposed to allow ing the Government to pass troops through our State. Dr. Young, h opponent, was in favor it. sum of \$859,000; the income and Cofer denounced Lincoln's high-hand excise taxes, we presume, will amount ed asurpation; Dr. Young apologize be maintained, Mr. Cofer was for going

> with the South, Dr. Young with the North Dr. Young, we understand, for several days advocated the payment of the direct tax, and denounced as traitors all who should resist it; but afterwards abandon d his position and declared that he, too, would resist the tax. Mr. Cofer made a most gallaut race, gainst great odds, and succeeded in resucing the Union majority from one thousand to less than one hundred votes. We subjoin a letter from Mr. Cofer, correcting

the charge secretly circulated against thim

on the eve of the election, that he was a

member of the K. G. C.: ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 10, 1861.

Editors Louisvide Courier: It having been secretly reported throughout this county on the very eve of the election that I am a member of the crder of Knights of the Golden Circle, I deem it proper, on account of the version of its creed given by the Louisville Journal, to say that I do not, and never did, belong to that order. This I deem to be due to myself and the public, and but just to those who, for party ends and party success, deliberately planned and circulated a willful and malicious falsehood.

Yours respectfully, Yours respectfully, MARTIN H. COVER.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Northern Flunkeyism ve. Southern

Flunkeyism. Editors Louisville Courier: Being myself Northern birth and education, I read

the subjoined article in a late number of the Louisville Journal with mingled pair nd surprise:
"Northern Flunkeyism.—An intelli-"NORTHERN FLUNKEYISM.—An intelli-igent lady, who has been teaching in the South for some years, informed us a few lays since, that in all her experience among the Southern Rebels, no Southemer had ever insulted or persecuted her. Her Union views were well known, and she was re-spected in her right to hold them. But she remarked, that there were persons who were born, educated, and married in the North, who had afterwards emigrated to rth, who had afterwards emigrated t North, who had afterwards emigrated to the South, that were perfectly ratid for secession, and who gave her the most bitter and unrelenting persecution. They out. Heroded Herod. We have, but we are thankful they are few in number, some specimens of this kind among us. They are ever ready to take up any slander or calumny uttered against the North and to circulate it with merciless ferocity. They cattle it with merciles ferecity. They are so fearful that a Northern birth and training may compromise them that they take excessive pains to show that all traces of Northern birth and education have long since worn off. How could beings make themselves more debased. How could the new professional traces the statement of the could be never the statement of the statement of the could be never the statement of the state they more perfectly show themselves un worthy of trust in anything? If a North ern man, in order to sell his paltry wares ern man, in order to seil his pattry wares is willing to seil his country, her institutions, laws, henor, integrity, respectability at home and abroad, pray tell us what it is such a being would not sell? Neither his wife, nor children, nor religion, nor his jury duties would be beyond the reach o money. A man who carries his daties of defense his lattice to the carries his daties of the carries his datie

The Embargo on our Trade.

The Cabinet of President Lincoln is notorious for its blunders, but of all its blunders, not one surpasses in folly the embargo which it has laid on Northern legitimate trade with the people of the seedded States. Had Secretary Chase been possessed of an ounce of brains, he would have looked before laying this embargo on the trade of the two sections, an inch or two beyond his nose, at the palpable and not distunt results of his policy. Someholy:

Sentiment of Kentucky.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal] HICKMAN, KY., July 27, 1861. Editors Memphis Appeal: In your paper of the 20th inst., I see an article which contains an error that I wish to correct.—
The article says that a large portion of the people in Southern Kentucky are still for the Union. Now, I am a citizen of that portion of Kentucky, and have just returned from a trip through several counties composing that part of the State, and know that the reverse of the article alluded to is correct. In fact, we are as completely to is correct. In fact, we are as completely united on the principle of Southern Rights as the Western district of Tennessee. In Fulton county, with a voting population of eight hundred, there are not exceeding

twenty Usion men.

In Hickman county, with a voting population of about vine hundred, there are not exceeding thirty Union men; and the same proportion is about correct as regards all the counties west of the Tennessee river, except probably Grayes, which her very contempt the country of th

[Winchester (Va.) paper.

From the Lexington Statesman.

Kentucky Neutrality—Let the Peo-ple Mark those who First Violate it. Neutrality is the pet idea of Kentucky. t is an ill-defined, illogical and unprece-ented status when assumed by an inte-

ral portion of a belligerent Government at the people have chosen to be neutral But the people have chosen to be neutral, and, distasteful as the proposition may e to us, we would coursel and acquiesce no proposition in conflict with that atti-ide. And we call the attention of curaders to some facts which cannot be con

Secessionists of Kentucky have owed to the manifest will of the people n this subject. No movement has ever proposed or contemplated by the Seionists of this State which looked to clation of Kentucky neutrality. The centive of the State has observed if d all his friends have obeyed with alacri his recommendations. Those who wer ssatisfied with a neutral position have patriated themselves. We have never proved neutrality as a political status, lieving that our honor and interests allke emanded combination and co-operation with the Confederate States in the struggle or Constitutional Government. But we would not to-day, were it in our power, orce the State into any position not sanc-lened by a majority of the people of the

The State of Tennessee has respected Kentucky neutrality. Repeated assurances have been received by our Executive from the Governor of Tennessee to the effect that the soil of Kentucky is to him sacred ground, on which he will not permit the slightest aggression. And we say what we know when we assert that in no instance has the attention of Gov. Harris been called to any aggression upon our rights, committed by citizens of Tennessee, that he has not made the fullest reporation. It was so in the case of the seizure of arms at Mayfield. Gov. Harris had only to be advised of the fact to order the return of them all. And it is further true that no Tennessee soldier has trod upon our soil; no tent is pitched this side of our State line, and no invasion is contemplated. The State of Tennessee has respected

and no invasion is contemplated.

The Confederate States have observed and respected the negativity of Kentucky is their declaration of war Kentucky is expressly excepted. Never has a Confederate soldier set foot in Kentucky, nor has a Confederate soldier set foot in Kentucky, nor has the Confederate. he Confederate Government in any mu ner interfered with our trade, our travel o our commerce. Not even will the Confe rate Government permit its recruiting of ly does Mr. President Davis of

We want the people to note the fiets — They are important, and may perhaps assume even greater importance. The people of Kentucky chose to give the State a position of neutrality. The Secessionists acquiesced. Tennessee assuiesced; the Confederate Government acquiesced. And to the end of time Kentucky neutrality will not be violated by those parties.

What has been the course of the Unionists of Kentucky, and what the course of Lincoln? How have these parties respected our neutrality?

The Unionists have taxed the people to support the Federal armies; they have organized military expeditions for the invasion of Tennessee; they have assumed, as agents of Lincoln, to stop our trade, search our trunks, and regulate our commerce; they have given Kentucky the position of a belligorent, by veting a supply of men and money to carry on the war.

Mr. Lincoln has given pledge after pledge, if we believe Mr. Davis and other of his adherents in Kentucky, that he would respect our neutrality; but this pledge has met the fate of others. We want the people to note the fiets.-

arould respect our neutrality; but this pledge has met the fate of others—it has seen violated. He has destroyed our trade, rufued our commerce, blockaded our railroads, distributed among us spies and agents, appointed inspectors of customs, who are stowning our shipments, evening. the are stopping our shipments, examin-neg private trunks and committing other nutrages upon the rights of citizens. Thus have the Unionists and Lincoln spected Kentucky neutrality. The pece have submitted to all this. They have

sorne these wrongs rather than submit to others they knew not of.

But no tyrait ever ceased to press the oke upon the necks of a submitting peo-de. Tame submissions have never arrest-d the impositions of a despot. Non-resist-nce has but encouraged, other and more see has but encouraged other and mo ther movements are now in contempla-ion. Let the people watch closely, and all re ask is, that when way and revolution

The Washington correspondent of For-ney's Press, discloses the policy of the Ad-ministration. In speaking of furnishing the Union men of East Tennessee with

The Government appreciates the necessity of The Government appreciates the necessity or prompt action; but at the very moment when fennessee asks its aid, Kentucky, through some of her Union men, ask that the soil of Kentucky should not be used to convey arms o East Tennessee wallt the August election is de-

A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Herald, of the 'th inst., says the announce-ment of the "Union" victory in Kentucky by Governor Wickliffe, in Crogress was received with thunders of applause. It This great victory will be followed immedi-

This great victory will be followed immediately by a physical one not less magnificent.—
There are at this moment 10,000 organized Union
men in Kentucky, only awaiting the accomplishment of this victory at the ballet-box to take
the field and drive the rebel forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Kentucky Legion is
now to be mustered uto the service, and the men
are burning with a desire to aid their Union
neighbors of Tennessee to free themselves from
the despotism of the Davis mobocracy.

"In confirmation of this the Louisville

"In cornimation of this the Louisville Courier learns that 260 cavalry from Casey county passed through Danville a day or two ago, en routs for the Lincoln camp at Hoskins' Cross Roads, in Garrard county, where soldiers have been drilling for two weeks or more These men, our convergence. of attacking the Tennesseems at Cumberland Gap; it having been industriously and falsely circulated by wicked and designing men that the soldiers of our sister State were encamped on the soil of Kentacky.

Again: We have before us a hand-bill calling for a meeting in Danville, Boyle county, on Monday, "to enlist men for the war in Capt. Harlan's company." They, also, are to rendezvous at Hoskins' Cross Roads, Garrard county. And further, a hand-bill, sent us from Winchester, announces that the "Home Guards" of that city "will turn out on Friday, August 9th, to receive the volunteers from Estill county." These men are enlisted for the same service as the others referred to; and they are all armed by the Federal Government.

\*\*TEACHER WANTED.\*\*

THE undersined would respectfully inform their had been doned and well-known stand southeast carner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old eutomers and as many favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times. The street ally located, being with two squares of the Post-ollies, Custom house and L. & R. R. Depot, and to graphleors flater themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel," and of JAS, & VAN LYONS.

\*\*FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE\*, on Green street, above Shelby—will exvent with or without incumberance. Apply at this office.

service as the others referred to; and they are all armed by the Federal Government. We have no anxiety about the result. We apprehend no danger from the "Kentucky Legion." Nor do we think Nash ville is in any great danger of capture from the Cumberland Gap expedition. But we want the people to note these proceedings. Manifestly the certain result of a consummation of these movements will be the bloodiest war ever witnessed. Virginia and Missouri do not know one half the woe and anguish which these movements will bring upon Kentucky. But we have no hand in it. The Southern Rights men of this State are guiltless. We presume we can all take care of ourselves; we presume Tennessee will be prepared, and we scarce think the shock will overturn the Confederate State Government. But let the people note these movements, and hold guilty becare the state Government. ple note these movements, and hold guilty those who shall first violate Kentucky

neutrality." PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM .- The Thomas ville (Ga.) Enterprise notices an instance of noble devotion to our cause, as follows: Mrs. Lucy Linton, wife of Major M. W. Mrs. Lucy Linton, wife of Major M. W. Linton, of this county, has manufactured and deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court, for immediate transportation to Milledgeville, a stock of army clothing, consisting of 106 pairs pants, 105 shirts, 30 pairs drawers, and half a dozen merino hose, these consuming all the material she had on hand. Mrs. Linton considers this, however, as only the beginning of her labors, as she is resolved to continue the good work for a long time to come. Her husband also has determined to subscribe his whole cotton crop for Confederate Bonds, and as cotton crop for Confederate Bonds, and as the Major is one of the wealthiest planters of Thomas county, it will add considerably

Business Motices.

MONEY LOANED,-Ladles or gentlemen requiring loans of any amount on Diamonds. Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, be ween Third and Fourth, north side, five aport above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep20 dtf

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approach ing, every person should prepare their ystem for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "MeLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will purify the blood thoroughly, and the same time strengthen and invigorat the whole organization. The immens quantity of it that is sold daily, is proc enough of its great virtues in thorough! removing all impure matters from th blood. We say to all, try it! It is delice ious to take. See the advertisement in an other column. au. 5-d1m.

To CASH BUYERS, -In conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cesh at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock s one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens. Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desi rable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of eash buyers. july1

FURNITURE,-Wharton & Bennett keep dways on hand a very large assortment of cabinet familiars of every description at whole sale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto squick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 503 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF Spring and Summer Dry Goods.—I would espectfully invite the attention of the la dies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABE'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts. 

TEACHER WANTED.

A LABY, with Southern feelings, cap A tea hing Latin, will hear of a good s by applying to Gen. O. PEPPER, Versailles,

FOR RENT,

A NEAT NEW COTTAGE to rent on the street, between Clay and Ran-cek. Terms to suit the times. Also a No. Women for the battance of the year.

COLT REVOLVER. A COLTNAVY REVOLVER

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

Sweepstake for Trotling Stalliens-

TWO MILE HEATS! TWO OR MORE TO MAKE A RACE. All Stallions entering in this Kace must be owned and must have made a searon in Jeferson county. Race to come off Fall, 1861.

Rece to come off Pali, Isol.

Persons wishing to enter, address
W. E. MILTON, Secretary,
aut2 did

St. Cloud Hotel,

Second and Jefferson streets, JAMES & VAN LYONS, PROPRIETORS,

(FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.)

TEACHER WANTED, FOR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky. A Southern lady, capable of teaching French Address G., box 868, Louisville Post-office. jy27 dtf

COAL! TO THE PUBLIC!

AVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Main and Marbet, i am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. 22 Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART.

MOORE'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—

OB2 bbls Macklin's Double Extra Family Flour;
40 % bol bass Macklin's Extra do,
Just received per railroad and for sale by
L. JEFFERSON,
au8 corner First and Market streets.

CORN MEAL—
50 bushels bolted Meal;
160 do unbolted Meal;
Justreeav d per railroad and for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
au8 corner First and Market str. JUST RECEIVED

AT THE CHEAP LACE STORE. 309 Fourth street (old No. 99).

BLACK LOVE VELLS (new patterns); Black Crepe Coll-rettes (entirely new); Linen Marie Ruffles; Patent Fluting Machines (best article in mar-Diacon Mark.
Patent Flutting Maca.
Ket);
Jaconet Riviere;
Musilin do;
Narrow Footing;
Narrow Boobin Lace;
Coates best Spool Coston, &c., &c;
And for sale at low prices for cash only, at
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'S
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'S
CHAPLES F. RAUCHFUSS

Educational.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 16th of Sen-tember. For exculars or further informa-tion, apply to the Principal, e. BECKETT, and dim St. Mathews. Jederson co., Ky. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MARION COUNTY, KY.,

Near St. Mary's Station, Lebenon Branch L. & N. Rullroad.) THE new session of this well known Institut

or a half session of five months, the amount of thich is to be raid in advance, au16 d24 wg REV. P. J. LAVIALLE, President,

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

We, the Trus'ces, have the pleasure of announclus to the public, law Dr. O. L. LEONARD and his durchters have taken charge of this
Institution. We have entire confidence in them
as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the
confidence of the community. We therefore ask
for them a liberal patronage. The maxt session
will commence August Spin less?
For Board, Tutilon, &c. for the scholastic year,
or session of ten manths, 3 30
Tutilon for day scholars the same as heretofore
charged. nerged.

No pupil will be received for less than a ession, riess by special agreement; and no deduction for basence, unless for protracted liness.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Brard. I N. WEBB, WM. A PERRY,

THOS. A. FOREST ACADEMY,

BY B. H. M'COWN, WILL begin its next recision the 10th September. The course of fast action is thorough and complete commanding such practical branches as hook-scoping. Serveting, &c., for ten months, indule more in resard to payments will be allowed. y. W. Hill will open a Female Academy st order, the 13th September, witch 16 the same teachers will give instruction in both leademies, when desired, in Mulic and French. Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BARDSTOWN, KY.

CTUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as Dusual on the first MONDAY of September. Terms Pan Sassion of Ten Montas:-Matricula-ion fee, \$10 Board, Tultion, Washing, &c., \$100; his identis fee, 35.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the resent time, payment for each half session will be equired loveriably in advance. No student will be equired loveriably in advance, No student will onsequently be admitted unless the sum of 8106 is keposited with the Treasurer, and an additional um of 810, if the student is to be furnished with taching by the Cullege. dothing by the College.
THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President, au7 dImaw4

Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the sh of September, under the superintendance of Prof. BARTÓN.

A. A. GORDON.

and dotaming Chairman of Board of Trusices.

Louisville Collegiate Institute, 

ach quarter.
By order of the Trustees and Faculty.
STUART ROBINSON, President. N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the mouth of ugust, instruct pupils precaring to enter the class s of the College, from 3 to 11 o'clock A. M., tharging erch pupil 55. and datawtillS ptl

University of Louisville --- Law Department.

SIXTEENTH SESSION. HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D. sor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Com-mercial Law. HOY WM F. BULLOCK

Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Con tracts, and Oriminal Law. HORATIO F. SIMBALL, ESQ.,

produce Line.
The fee is 320 to each Professor, and the Matricution fee \$3.
Communications should be addressed to Professor PRETER, at Louisville, Ry
AMMES GUTHRIE.
President of the University of Louisville,
iv dlawfarm

Bellewood Female Seminary.

PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Propose, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Prisnen and Lady, to open on Thursday, the Prisnen and Lady, the Prisnen and Lady, the Prisnen and Lady, the Open on Thursday, the Prisnen and Lady, the Prisnen and Lad

three churches within a mile, at one of which the undersigned verularly ministers on the Sabbath.

The year will be divided into two sections of five months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tri fen in all the o dingry branches, will be slie for ten months. For Tuition alone, \$15, \$20 and \$4' per session of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one half in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise.

Music on the Piano, per session of &ve months, \$25. French and Grman, "10 Pinning and Drawing." 10 Pinning and Drawing.

The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fisher, and the department of Modern Languages under Prof. Jacob Schener, Professor of Modern Languages in the Leuisylike Male College. As but a limited number of pupils will be taken, it is desirable that those who wish to have their daughters edecated, away from the did, sust temptathons and excitements of cities and towis, should apply to the undersigned at once.

Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country, I beg leave to append an extract from a letter from the Prosident of the Westminister College, located in Fulton, Mo., in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for it's years past, and which has been suspended on account of the war and being in the immediate seat of hostilities. President Laws writes: "Mr. Fisher has been up refessor of Lathin for Six years, and if Westminister ever needs a man in 1st department again, he will be sought for from the edds of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Lawin flurally, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the endy man I have ever known being exceedingly prompt and accurate in managing a class, He is passionately fond of reaching, and remarkably successful at it. His wife is a sifted and highly cultivated mu ician. She reads the most difficult muric and is the composer of a number of pieces

COTTON LANDS FOR NEGROES. The undersigned, as agent, has \$50,000 worth of Arkansas and Mississippi Lands which he will exchange or almost any thin tradeable—two improved places on navigable streams, and 5,000 acres of wild Lands in tracts to suit purchasers. J. B. WHITMAN. au6 d13&w8\*

FOR SALK-BULL FOR WHARF.
BOAT-One of the best Hulls with
Cable complete, for a wharf-boak, for
ale low. Apply to
ipi7 dti WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis Ply to John Burks, near this city, JAMES B. BURKS NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Miscellancous.

## PINE KENTUCKY JEAKS!



FREEFROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. EF A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on and. L. RICHARDSON.

apl6 dly&wly 2dest Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1962.

## SOUTHERN

LOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Letters can be left at A GUNTER'S Book-Store, ired street, or our office, Sixth street.

23 dlm et S. A. JONES, Agent.

CIDER MILLS.

Krauser's Cider Mill and Wine Press MANUFACTURED by us of the best materials simplicity of construction, durability and of fectiveness in making other or wine unsurpassed. We sold THREE HUNDRED of them last servet to farmers in Ladiana, Neutroky and Tennessoe.—Warranted to work well. PRICE SANTER & BUCHANAN, le24 demâtiss & wîmîs Louisville, Ky

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING, J. D. BONDURANT. am select stocks, and mater

Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 524 MAIN STREAT, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHER Flat Dutch (desirable for table

y Red, or Purple Top.... a Raga, or Sweet. er, or Russian...... apers, \$2 50 \$2 100.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. je26 dtf J. D. BONDURANT. SUSAR-65 hhds Sugar in store and for sale by au6 TYLER & MARTIN. COFFEE 50 bazs Java Coffee in in store and for sale by [and] TYLER & MARTIN. SUGAR-100 bbls Double Reduced Crushed Sugar S in store and for sale by 305 TYLER & MARTIN.

ROSIN-200 bbls Nes 1 and 2 Rosin in store and for sale by [sus] TYLER & MARTIN. WillSKY-790 bbls Copper Whisky, from one to six years old, in store and for sale by and TYLER & MARTIN. TAR-100 bill Carolina Tar (large bb's) in store and for sale by TYLER & MARTIN. SCDA ASH-59 casks Kurtz's Soda Ash, 81 % cent Strength, in store and for sole by TYLER & MARTIN.

SODA-100 kees New Castle B. C. Soda in store TYLER & MARTIN. NSH—
500 bbls Nes 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
2:0 % and 5; bbls Nes, 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
5:0 klts Nes, 2 and 3 do;
10 bbls Ne, 1 raimon;
5) porce Coding;

5) boxes Codhan; In store and for sale by TYLER & MARTIN. FORST HOUSE. RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR .... Proprietor. Passengers and Bassare carried to and from the Calirond Depot, yaks of charge. fee dem

COAL! COAL! TYM. L. MURPHY keeps constantly on hand a VI larse supply of the best Platsburg and Youghtesheny Cost. Also the "Hartford City Cost," more better for steam or copking purposes; used by many

to Filtsburgh, and superior to any other now in use for steam and family purposes. All I sake a fair trial of it, and I warrant it will give satisfaction.— Sold weeksale and retail at the lowest cash prices, \$25° Office castside Fourthstreet, below Majo, and Third to get, between Main and the lowest trial of the

CHOICE COAL.

WY B have just received by our tow-boat Wm. Y Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PNF13 SURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low marketprice. BOWSER & FULTS! One of whose, Market st., bet. Sixth andSeventh. n13 dtf

RICHARDSON'S DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c. CONSUMERS of Richardson, Linens, and those destrous of obtaining the genuine goods should see that the articles they purchase are so the till name of the farm. J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden As a guarantee of the soundness and durability f the Goods.

This couldon is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective kiness are prepared, season after season, and scaled with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus indicated on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the centre Goods, will not readily abandon a business se profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character. Goods of a worthless character.

J. Bullocke & J. B. Locke,
stedly Agents, 34 Reads street. New York.

MRS. A. E. PORTER, Millinery /

FANCY STORE, No. 327 Market street, bet, Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE KY

FREE OF CHARGE. Diseases of the Throat and Lungstreated by a new nethod of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional reatment. We offer new remedies entirely vegeta-le, which has proved a speedy and effectual cure in ble, which has proved a speed; the following diseases, viz: Br

FEMALE DISEASES Females troubled with Suppressions. Irregular-les, Lucerrhea, or Whites, Falling of the Womb, olypeus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind. Barren-ces, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Men-

t. Louisville, Ky. Office hours from 8 A. M. ul ket. Louisvine, a.y. Olice 18 P. M.
S P. M.
Medicine sent to all parts of the United States.
Address
J. H. McUANN. M. D.
Address
Louisville, Hy.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. I have on hand and for sale, a let of the finest OLD WHISyears old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash, made from 16 to 15 degrees above proof. For further information, address box 208, Post-office, Leuisville, Ky.; or my

More Federal Appointments.

PRINCE NAPOLEON!

HE VISITS MANASSAS. HIS RECEPTION!

MANASSAS DEFENSES

SHERMAN'S BATTERY THERE:

Kentucky Cavalry Companies at Washington City.

Southern Congressman Arrested.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Mysterious Movements

SOUTHRONS LINE THE POTOMAC!

BRECKINRIDGE IN BALTIMORE

FURTHER FROM THE RIOT

ELEGERAND CHEERS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The President to Washington, Aug. 9.—The President to-day made the following appointments of Brigadier Generals for the volunteer force, all of them, Prof. Mitchell excepted, being from those recommended by the New York Congressional delegation: Colonels Bletker and Slocum, of the volunteers; Maj. Wadsworth, Aid to Gen. McDowell; Col. John A. Peck, ex-Major of the regular army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; John H. Martendale, a grad-nate of West Point; Ornaby Mitchell, pro-fessor of astronomy, of Cincinnati, and a graduate of West Point and an ex-army officer.

officer.

A letter was received in this city to day from Licut. Parks, of the First Mienigan Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29th, in which he says he is a prisoner, with hundreds of others, in that city. More than thirty efficers are with him. He has the names of fity-six of his Regiment, and he believes these are all. Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Marsh, Lieut. Warren, Perkins and others, are still at Manassas Junction, wounded. Only three of his company are with him, unned Geo. Philips, Murray Shaker and George Baker.

[Special to the New York Times.] [Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, Aug. 9 .- Later this even ing Prince Napoleon returned with his suite from Manassas. Three regiments of cavalry and four of rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax Court House. It was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon Amid frequent interruptions, the speakcauregard and Johnston were both at
anassas. They received the Prince with
the greatest possible respect. All their
cessing invitations and entreaties that he
could go on to Richmond and see Lee and
resident Davis, the Prince firmly declined,
the fortifications at Manassas are foridable, and our guns, particularly the
cronan battery, form an important part
the defenses. Becauregard informed the
fince that he captured sixty-two guns at
the bettle of Ball Ran. The dead were not
operly buried.

Amid frequent interruptions, the speaker continued: I have attentively watched
the faces of those around me to-night, and
I feel bound to say that this disturbance
has been occasioned by a handful of men
called frequent interruptions, the speaker continued: I have attentively watched
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I oming. The enthusinsm was wild, cgard and Johnston were both at sas. They received the Prince with reatest possible respect. All their ag invitations and entreaties that he

They were simply put under ground, and some of the fect were seen above. The soldiers in Manassas were numerous, but poorly dressed. At the departing the Rebels gave the Prince a salute with United States guns. On returning to Fairfax, Col. Stewart approached the carriage of the Prince and said: "I hope you like our fortifications?" Prince—"Oh pretty well." "I hope," said Stewart again, "you will interfere for us when you get home?" The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he said, "I know nothing."

Three companies of Col. Toucey's regiments of Kentueky cavalry reached Washington this morning.

ington this morning.

It is well authenticated that the man Smith in castody in New York is a member of the Rebel Congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. Ely, member of Congress from New York. [Special to the N. Y. World.]

Mr. Wilson, of Chicago, has obtained permission of the War Department to raise regiment of engineers and bridge build-

Steamer, attempted to run out of Acquia Creek, but an ice boat engaged her, and after a few shots, compelled her to retreat. The ice boat was not struck, but it is thought the Page was injured. The latter carried six guns.

The Freeborn arrived this morning. Her officers contradict the report that the Page.

Meers contradict the report that the Reb-care erecting batteries on Mathias Point. The navigation of the Potomae is unob-structed. It is reported that batteries are now being put up at the White House Point.

Wednesday night five boats filled with armed men, were seen by a schooner to pass over from the Maryland side, and land at that place.

At Fort Washington all is quiet and in

good order.
Several prizes by at the wharf to-day. The resignations of Chief Engineer Chas. Speneer, and Second Engineer Andrew Curran, of the Freeborn, were accepted. The cause of the resignations is not known. [Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Gangs of men are at work establishing telegraphic communication between this city and the several camps, including Fort Corcoran, Feneltown, and Col. Sherman's command, further up the river.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)
Reliable information has been received that the rebels are concentrating their forces at various points on their side of the river from the Point of Rocks to Alexandria. There are 800 to 1,500 at Fairfax. A considerable force is in the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry. Large bodies are at other crossings, and several thousand at Leesburg. As yet they i ave made only minute reconnoisances in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack on our lines, or to guard more [Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

attack on our lines, or to guard more closely an entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is, that they are purely defensive. It is reported here that an attack on our

It is reported here that an attack on our lines is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating forces at every available point, in order to engage at the same moment our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side to resist their attack, which will be adroitly concealed until the precise time for its execution. If this be their design, they will be signally foiled, for the preparations of General McClellan are equally available for offensive or defensive action. The disposition of his forces will enable him to repel an attack successfully at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point in the adjacent borders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The activity the great as at any time previous to the late battle.

Much more regard than heretofore is aid to the comfort and subsistence of the oldlers, and little if any complaint now vists among them xists among them.
Soldiers arrive from time to time, including, of late, a large proportion of cavalry.
They are judiciously distributed along our now extended Potomac lines.
Many of those recently appointed to military offices are impatiently waiting for

military offices are impatiently waiting for their commissions.

The Southern papers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in the localitits which might be specified. The Navy Department is in possession of ample power recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

cases.

The Senate Finance Committee expect that the new revenue plan will realize \$100,000,000 more than is required.

Ex-Minister Faulkner arrived here last night. It is believed he brings dispatches for the Government from Europe.

The naval contractors have reported to the Navy Department that Vanderbilt's steamers are unfit for blockading and other naval service.

naval service.

Prince Napoleon, not having returned from his visit beyond our lines, it is supposed the Confederates have invited him to extend his visit.

Washinoton, Aug. 10.—Surgeon General Wood has taken measures by carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the medical staff of the army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as the West Point Military cadets.

From Baltimore.

tary cadets.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Mr. Breekinridge continued to speak for about half an hour, interruptions were so frequent that but

continued to speak for about half an hoar. Interruptions were so frequent that but here and there a sentence could be obtained. He said that he desired to speak for the poor and the weak, and not for the rich and the powerful.

Here Mr. Breckinridge was interrupted by a powerful voice with the words "You lie: you know you do."

Mr. B. then referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens had again and again been outraged in their dearest constitutional rights; to all the respectful inquiries as to the charges alleged against those who had been radely torn from their homes and their families nothing but contemptaous responses had been returned.—"Do you," asked Mr. B. "call this liberty." Cries of "No, nc, ne," intermingled with cries of "Ob, dry up, you are a traitor," dec. Mr. Breckinridge here inquired of those who manifested a disposition not to listen to him, why they were present if they did not desire to hear him. This question was followed by loud cheers and hisses. A violent commotion was now observed to take place among the crowd, which swayed from partement, and the clubs of policemen were seen being applied with vigor up on the heads of those who were resisting them. Breckinridge, speaking amid the dia.

Mr. Breckinridge, speaking amid the dia.

them.

Mr. Breekinridge, speaking amid the dia, said that those who interrupted him with approbrious epithets and hisses were poor fellows, who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them. I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated—I grieve to think that any one should be hurs on my account.

Cries of "good," and cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

An active fight now sprung up and occupied the attention of the crowd for several minutes and occasioned a general stampede

ninutes and occasioned a general stampede Mr. Breckinridge said : It is evident that

the disturbers are but few in numbers, as they feared to face him. Do I speak the The inquiry was met by a renewal of epithets directed against the speaker.

A voice—"Oh! never mind, they are just from the jill and alms-house."

The cheering was here renewed and was instantly followed by a renewal of violent disturbance.

instantly followed by a renewal of violent disturbances.

Mr. Breckinridge—You poor fellows may his now, but your children will bless me.

A voice—"Oh, go to South Carolina and be damned to you."

This was met by vehement cheering, and wash was again made by the noilee on the

rush was again made by the police on the rowd.

This was followed by a gang of men from the right.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8 .- Hampton has been burned.

Scouts and fagitives brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from

Torktown.

The rumers were borfirmed at 5 P. M. by a deserter from the Rebels, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia. He has been stationed at Yorktown since June 1st. On Friday last Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, lucluding 2,500 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery.

cavalry and eight pieces of artillery.

On Monday night they camped at Great Bethel, which was completely deserted.

On Thesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Boltie River, some miles from the town.

The deserter thinks the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News, it practicable, and at least destroy Hampton, so as to prevent our using it for winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to this end of Hampton Briege, where he remained

of Hampton Briege, where he remained until 11 o'clock.
Col. Weber erested a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge and placed a strong guard at various points on this side of the creek.

At a few minutes past midnight, General Magruder, with about 500 Rebels, entered the town and immediately fired it.
The greater part of the 500 houses were built of wood; no rain having fallen lately, and a strong south wind blowing, soon produced a terrible conflagration.

There were perhaps 20 white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, several of whose houses were fired without waking the inmater.

of whose houses were fired without waking

the inmates.

Many of the whites and negroes were hurried away to be impressed into the service of the Rebels.

A company of reliefs attempted to force passage over the bridge, but were re-ulsed with a loss of three killed and six

rounded.

The fire raged all night. The rebels The fire raged all night. The rebels withdrew towards morning, and at moon to-day, when I visited the place, but 7 or 8 buildings were left standing.

Gen. Magruder has eneamped near New Market Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News.

Mayhew, the deserter, says there have been about 7,000 rebel troops stationed at Yorktown, and some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton, and carried away eighty negroes. Pro-

ion came down to the outskirts of Hampton, and carried away eighty negroes. Provisions were abundant at Yorktown, and some of the troops were receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign.

The destruction of Hampton was a wanton act of cruelty both for the residents and Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. Butler intends to winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to foist the act on Gen. Butler.

After ten o'clock on Wednesday night there was a flag of truce just in front of Norfolk with Miss Mayon, niece of Gen. Scott, who is on her way from Richmond to New York. She states that the Rebels attribute the burning of Hampton to Gen. Butler.

From Kansas, Leavenworth, Aug. 9.—We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevails there owing to the action of a band of half-breed Cheroto the action of a band of half-breed Chero-kees, with some white outlaws, from Ar-kensas and Missouri, headed by John Matthews, a leader from the Osage country. It is reported that sixteen women have been killed and sixty families driven from Cherokee neutral ground, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Texas. The outlaws threaten an attack on that place. A messenger has arrived here re-questing assistance from the Government.

From Point of Rocks. Sandy Hook, Aug. 9.—Col. Stone has been assigned the command at Point of Rocks, where, it is believed, the Rebels intend establishing a point.

Col. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, has been appointed to command the division in place of Col. Stone.

Washington, Ang. 9th.—The special to the Commercial says Conventions are to be held in Maryland for the purpose of nominating State officers. One of them will favor the Government, and support its policy: the other side will place itself on a platform of opposition to the war, and advocate peace on any terms whatever. plational of opposition to the war, and au-rocate peace on any terms whatever. It is believed here that the Union men will triumph. Senator Buker has declined a commis-

Senator Brigadier-General. He prefers his cat in the Senate.

Senator Lane has also declined the ap-

Schator Lane has also declined the appointment tendered him.
Eighty removals have been made in the Patent Office since June 1st.
Some newspapers have already disregarded their agreement with Gen. McClelian, and are to be subjected to stringent rules. The General is determined to enforce his policy

From New York.

New York, Ang. 9.—It is rumored that the Austrian mission will be tendered to Jas. Rallston. Twenty thousand Austrian rifled musets were sent to Gen. Fremont per Adams express to-day; 20,000 more already here It is stated that the leading bankers have seen invited to meet the Secretary of the freezury at the residence of Mr. Cisco.—

This has reference to an arrangement for taking the lately authorized loau. New York, Aug. 10.—The Times' Washington correspondent says the refusal of the Democrats of the State of New York to

the Democrats of the State of New York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan pre-arranged here, at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party.

The same idea of a Union ticket was broached in Ohio, and has been there rejected. These two coincidences, it is said among politicians, will now cause the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

Brokers are purchasing two years six per cent. Treasury notes at from 95@9512. The price of 850 notes is better than that for other denominations.

From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The U. S. Marshal last high arrested a person who had registered blosself at the Parker House as C. Jordan, Pittsburg, Penn., but who subsequently confessed himself as Jac. Williams, of Norfolk, and holds a commission in the Robel army. He was greeted as a say and by orders received train the

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—Capt. Jennison, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here to-day, en route for Washington, to arrange with the War Department for mustering his men into the U. S. service. He has 840 well mounted and disciplined men, now on the western border.

Nothing new from Springfield. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.—Nothing hew has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. Hampton is not occupied. The fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. Butler.

The big gun Union has been mounted at Newnort News and will be experimented

Newport News and will be experimented with on Monday next. From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—Armstrong was executed at 11 A. M. He manifested the same indifference in regard to his fate as at the trial and throughout his imprison-

River and Weather. CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.-The river has disen 7 inches and there is now 10 % feet in the channel. Weather clear. Mercury

SATURDAY MIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

LINCOLN BECOMING MORE CAUTIOUS!

British Fleet to Enter Charleston Harbor!

Ex-Minister Faulkner to be a Confederate Brigadier-General!

From Washington.

(Special to the New York Post.)

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—The Washington report that Lieutenant Waller H. Stevens, formerly a Fedaral engineer, and now of the Confederate army, is a defaulter, is universally discredited.

New Obleans, Aug. 10.—The papers of Richmond, Va., of yesterday morning, semi-officially announce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston regardless of Lincoln's intended blockade. The British Consul here states that he has no official authority for such statement.

From Adrian. Abrian, Mich., Aug. 10.—A letter received at Hudson, Michigan, from Captain De Golyer, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, reports himself and Licut. Preston well, but prisoners. They have heretofore been reported killed.

River and Weather. PITTSBURG, Aug 10.—River 3 feet 9 inches by the metal mark and stationary.— Weather clear and warm.

TRABUE & LUCUS.

NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel. WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD. VANCES on every description of Dry Goods. Clothing, Varieties, Boots Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c., also any description of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

Reference at Nashville. | Reference at Louisville. L B. & T. D. Fite,
W. S. Eakin & Co.,
A. J. Dunnan & Co.,
H. & B. Dounian,
John Morrow & Son.

James Trabue & Co.,
James Trabue & Co.,
Garvin, Bell & Oo.,
James Trabue & Co.,
James Trabu

BOARDING. A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be accommoning with a private family, in a pleasant part of the m27 dtf.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner meets diff. JOHN H, KITZERO

Special Notices.

TAKE IT IN TIME. - The season is just at and when the hair falls off, owing to the extreme heat of summer, and if timely precantion is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be ound in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restoraive, which will not only prevent the fullng of the hair but will reproduce hair on ald heads of notural color and beauty. Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. aug8 deod&weow

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Eold everywhere.

WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement. jy10 deod&weew 3 ff

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nitrade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember ilso that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be fice from deleterious ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instantaneous is its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Asor House, New York, Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

WEB-STER'S DALLERY. AMEROTYPES, PROTOGRAPHS IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE PHOTO. GRAPHS

Michigani.

On the Ton of each Bottle of

Heimstreet's Inimitable HAIR RESTORATIVE. W. E. HAGAN & CO.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE

BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the heapest. - 25 See the following testimony: JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1890.
W. R. Merwin, 81 Market street, 8t Louis, Mo. Adver ising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative. Dear Su:—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in ever case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restora-ives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's Intimitative Hair Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Hair of the bald and grey to its original inxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprictors, W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours.

Les Sizer, Wholesale Druggist.

J. S. Sizer, wholesale Druggist. A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR. Sold everywhere-Price 50c and 41 per bottle, W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE INVRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.

Aitho' we have very many of them,

THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES IN A SINGLE WEEK.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle. W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Seld in Louisville by Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
RAYMOND & TYLER WILSON, PETER & CO.,
yi6 deodeweow3m

Washington, Aug. 10.—There is no truth in the report that the mayigation of the Potomae is interfered with. Boats are arriving at Baltimore.

A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED to be the most effectual ALTERATIVE that can be made it is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsangellia. A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED to be the

Special to the New York Post.

The Government has issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of telegraphic accounts of army movements, whether past, present or future.

Ex Minister Fankmer has not yet expressed any secession sentiments, but he is exceedingly non-committal. The Secessionists here say that in a few weeks he will enter the Rebel army as a Brigadier-General.

The officers of the steamer Freeborn report that the slaves are constantly employed by the Rebels in the construction of entremelments on the Potomac.

The Rebels are still trying to negotiate with the Indian tribes and have promised the annuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, remains loyal and stands in the way of the cannuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, remains loyal and stands in the way of the cannuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, remains loyal and stands in the way of the cannuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, remains loyal and stands in the way of the cannuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, remains loyal and stands in the way of the cannuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government of the cannuities in the way of the cann beauthy, and attis went, but went this patient the disordered, there can be no lasting health.—Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or over wn.

San saparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the worst has been egregiculty deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue of Santa the state of the concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sansaparilla, or any thing else

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Evtract of Sansaparilla, or any thing else

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Evtract of Sansaparilla, of or one dollar. Mosé of these have been fraude upon the sick, for they not only contain title, if any. Sansaparilla, the often no curature properties whatever. Hence, bitter and base become symposymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound sansaparilla, and intend to supply such a compound sansaparilla, and intend to such an account sansaparilla, and intend to supply such a compoun

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Couplaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the peeple its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Costiveness, Januarde Police Store Society of the Course o Great numbers of Ciercymen, Physicians, States men, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our scace here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their care.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Aysn's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

All our remedies are for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
wholesale Agents, Main street,

Miscellancous.

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KY. Haying recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having the large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Prog. Chemicals. Perumery, of Fresh Prog. Chemicals. Perumery, prepared to report to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.
Physician's Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. AVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, less to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take great pleasure recommending him to the patronage of my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary.

JOHN SARGENT.

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary,
Conducted on the European Plan,
For the Cure of all Private Diseases.



aid debility, softiary habits, serious weakness, impotence, &c. Frice by mail TEN CENTS.
YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, and GLD MEN, who, by indulating in solitary habits or excessive indulations of their passions, have produced senting weakness, or a debility in advance of their system weakness, or a debility in advance of their system may be restored to their former health at vigor by making itemediate application.
TO THE LADIES—Dr. Gates is agent for M. LABURAUX'S FERNCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS By their use, those who, from any cause wish to limit the number of their offirmings, can do see without danger to health or constitution. Price. by mail, \$2 and two postages stamps.
Also for MAD, CAPICAT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—A safe and effectual remedy for irregularies, obstructions, &c. Price, by mail, \$1 and yn postages stamp.
CAUTION—These Pills should not keep a safe stamp. is, Constitution in the second of the saken du CAUTION - These Pills should not be taken du caution - These pil one at a distance, who wish to be corred at will, on the receipt of a brief statement are send a list of such questions as we to a personal interview, and on receipt filed out, we will forward medicines pardupted to the case, free from damage or on, to any part of the country, with full for use.

observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from S.A. M. to 9 P. M., for Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office, North-bast corner of Third and Markett reets. Private, enimans on Third street, Louisville Ky.

25 The above business will be realize be conducted under the name and style of DR. H. G. MILLER & OD., to whom all orders and letters should be additionable of the state DR. J. WILSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the chizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is bracticing the above profession in all its various branches and truste, by strict attention, to merit their future patronage. natronage.

Dr. W. baving long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the treatment of all disasses to which they are subject, feels confident of riving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a colling to the confidence of the c call.

Sign Advice. Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c., may be had at his Dispensery. at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed.

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DR. HALL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY,



ple fever; and, while insufficient sersons are daily sending away and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cores are constantly being affected at this infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE—Dr. II devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins hoth body and mind, untiting the unfortunate in dividual for either business or society. The sade of fect of these early habits, or the excess or there years are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminsh and enfechle the natural feelings, and existence itself rendered a term of ruisfrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, escendily those contemplating marriage, should use to these in making immediate application, as Dr. II., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure. new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—
No art cle of medicine intended for the exclusive us: of females has everyet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstral Obstruction, Irregularities, &c., as a sure andsale remedy. Price permall \$i\$ and one nostage stame.

sstage stame.
Patients living at a distance can be cured at he Patients awag at a distance can be curred at nome by sending a description of, their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

Profice No. 16 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7A. M. to 9 P. M. 1eb2l dawtf.

L. HALL, M. D. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY Chartered by the Legislature of Ken-

tucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.



Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

A MEDICAL REPORT, Containing Thirty hims Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Seward Organs in a state of Heatth and Disease.

PRIOE ONLY TEN GENTS.

Sent tree of postage to all parts of the country Height and Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as pricary and secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Gonorrhea. Etrictures, Dysuria. Urethritis, Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as pricary and secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Gonorrhea. Etrictures, Dysuria. Urethritis, Diseases of the Hidneys and Bladder, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes; the secret infirmities of youth and manhod, arising from Masturation or other excesses; Lapotence, Sexual bebility, &c: their deplorable consequences upon the mind and cody, pointing out the author's New Method of Treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. Atruthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who the report of cases treated. Atruthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who the report of cases treated at the invaluable box.

These afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this invaluable box.

The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases of which the above work treats; and patients at a distance, by sending a statement of their symptoms, can have medicines sent to any part of the country free from damage or detection. For particulars, send for our Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms, &c. and tetters product anywered, and containing a list of questions, our terms, &c. and is the only reliable "Preventive of pregnancy."

OLINON.—These pills should not be taken during Parkonancy, as they are sure to produce Misca, and Excellent's Head Distribution of its kind in the United States that has been recognized by judicial arthority

H. W. PITKIN ... . WM. L. P. WIARD ... BENJ. F. AVERY PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

SOUTHWESTERN

Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 311 MAIN STREET, iy27 dlm LOUISVILLE, KY. TURNIP SEED. WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Purple or Red Top Large White Globe, Large White Worlok Purple Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turalp-al growth of 1861. FITKIN, WIARD & CO. CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSES.

For sale by PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

WHEAT FANS.

WHE celebrated Climax Fan—Chaffer and Sep-Bamborough Fan; Woster do. Do you wish a good Farm in Indiana? If so, we offer you 480 acres (prairie) in Jasper county, for four dollars per acre, cash. Title indisoutable.

We have also in other counties, several thousand acres of Land as good and well situated as any in the State. Terms, ten dollors per acre on ten years' time. Write to or see

STOTSENBURG & BROWN.

mv13 d3m

New Albany Indiana.

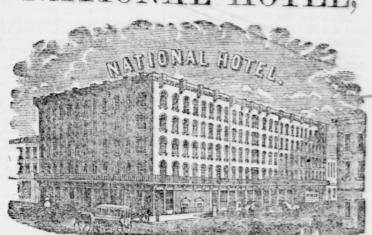
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NOTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and E. LOCKHART.

doing business as Livery Stable Keepers in the
name and style of WM. REYNOLDS & CO., have
this day dissolved partnership, and the business
will hereafter be conducted in the name and style
of L, REYNOLDS & SON. Musselman & Son.
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, RY., 1

WHERE WE WILL AT ALL TIMES KEEP A GOOD ARTICLE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE FROM tention of the WHOTER ALS TRADE, EF Terms liberal. [w22 dtf] WI SOFLMAN & SOF.



LOUISVILLE, HY.

MASON & CO.

Miscellaneous.

APOTUBOARY'S HALL Capitol Drug Store, Opposite the Post-Office.

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors, MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. SFRATTAN, Apothecary, je28 dtf opposite the Post-Office

I AVING the exclusive right to manufacture
I this celebrated Glue, I am prepared to fill orders without limit.

O. H. STRATTAN, Ground Pepper and Spices. PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STURE, opposite the Post-office. myddif O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor.

ANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug Store opposite the Postoffice.

mysdir O. H. STRATTON, Apothecary. MADAME ROSENBAUGH, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,

namer any questions. Fee from 50 cents to \$2, for Ladies and Gentle-

MADAMEISABEL SNELL

Wolld respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that she is able to tell anything they have in their mind, and can help persons out of trouble, no matter what it is. She was born with a secret that enables her to surpass any one else in telling fortunes. She can also find out through her secret all discumstances of slekness, and can tell what will cure, as there are roots growing for every diseased in the world.

Madame is the only one that can make Dr. Hufland's Life Essence pure. This mixture is good for all diseases, and can only be bought in her office—Markes street, between First and Second, No. 118, over the book store.

Every person that is depressed and troubled

ARKANSAS COTT ON LANDS, ROTEC-TED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON

ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES—TO-WIT: ITRST TRACT Of 1.800 acres, on Alligator Ba-you, three miles from Missi sippi river, back of Walnut Hend, in Crittenden county, below Mem phis; 200 acres deadened. pais; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Barou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Gid Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Missispipiriver, 800 acres inve-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,600 acres, on Gid Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river; 200 acres cleared, 450 acres deadened six years, with all necessary buildings. FIFTH TRACT-1,900 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 409 acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old leadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation suithings.

buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, E. W. W. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Lewis CASTLEMAN, at Critenden county, Ark, and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Brew county, Ark, GEORGE W. JOHNSON, myl7 dtf W. V. JOHNSON, COAL. COAL. PITTSBURG.

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Dr. Gales's Persuantive—A new article for either sex, am ansed upon physioloxical and chemical principles, by which the number of offspring may be limited or increased at pleasure. Its use being in accordance with natural laws, requires the violations accompany it; also, a work by the inventor, entitled "The Physiology of Generation, or the Secret of Limiting or Increasing the Offspring at Will," illustrated by eight beautiful cuts explaining the principles upon which it acts, and containing all that is known on the subject. The Preventive, together with the directions and book, will be sent under seal through the post, or may be had at the office. This article is infallible, and worranted to never fail. Price Five Dellars.

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Office of the Adams Express Co.. LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

EXPRESS DESPATCHES

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-

LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

LEBANON ......AT 7 A. M. BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN, S. A. JONES, Agent.

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.

We are Agents for the sale of KENTUCKY
PENITENTIARY Split bottomed Crairs and
have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.

A. L. SHOTWELL & SON.
Wallstreet. The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va. THIS celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

For the reception of visitors on the lith inst.

TERMS OF BOARD.

12 50 per day

For any period after the expiration of 30 00 per day

White servants two-third price. Children under 10
and over 2 years and colored servants half price.

N. B.—An abundant supply of ice has been secured.

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PEACH ORCHARD.

HARTFORD CITY.

COAL

OF the best quality and at the lowest price.

West side Third st., bet, Main and Market, my20 dtf.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING ...... AUGUST 12.

Gen. McDowell's Official Report. We publish this morning Gen. McDowell's account of the battle at Bull Run. He acknowledge the loss of 481 killed and 1, 000 wounded, and 25 pieces of artillery. The General fails to state how many are missing and who are prisoners.

This is a poor compliment to Northern courage, the idea that they were routed and fled in dismay with only 481 killed McDowell admits that they fell into disorderly retreat not from a panic, as has been stated, but because of the fierce and galling fire of the reserve force of the Confederate

McDowell's report does cruel injustice to his soldiers, for they fought bravely; and the killed numbered thousands. Dupliel y and even down right lying, however, is a part of the policy of the administration and its minions.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. LYON .- A gentleman, who left St. Louis Saturday, brings the intelligence that Gen. Lyon was shot by his own men at Springfield, Mo. This confirms the previous reports, already published, but the details of the affair are suppressed. This information was obtained direct from an officer in the arsenal, and there can be no doubt of the facts that the Federals have been, repulsed, if not captured, at Springfield, and that Gen. Lyon in an emente with his own men or officers, has been wounded, if not killed .-An extra from the St. Louis Herald, in an other column, has further news.

CAVALRY IN EAST TENNESSEE .- We learn from the Knoxville, Tenn., Register, that volunteering for the Southern army in East Tennessee is going on briskly. Up to Thursday last, that paper reports the acceptance of six cavalry companies, all well mounted and equipped. They were stationed at Camp Cummings, consisting of both the old parties-Union men as well

NEW COTTON .- The steamer Mary T. which arrived at New Orleans, on Sunday week, brought down the first bale of cotton of this season's growth. It was from the plantation of Aylett Buckner, Tensas Parish, and delivered at Natchez to await (with many other thousands of bales) the opening of the scaports of the South.

Gen. Kirby Smith, of Florida, who was desperately wounded at the battle of Manassas Plains is reported in a fair way to recover. He was shot in the breast, the ball passing through, and coming out at the back, missing the spine.

ANOTHER JACKSON,-Capt. Howell, U. S. A, was killed at Canton, Mo, on the 4th ult., by Richard Seward, keeper of the hotel in the village, who shot hing for hauling lown a secession flag.

Commodore Tatnall, who is forming the nucleus of a navy at Savannah, invites proposals for the construction of five vessels of about one hundred and sixty tons each, for the Confederate ser-

We are indebted to a friend for New

Orleans papers of last Friday, the 9th.

### Election Returns.

Onio County.—Garrard, 1,357; Terry, 38. Senate—McHenry, (Union (1,421—no opposition. For Representative—Gibson, (Union) 859; Sigler, (Union) 600—no seces-GRAYSON COUNTY.-Garrard 911.

GRAYSON COUNTY.—Garrated J.T. Schrate.—J. B. Bruner, (U.) 937; Adair, (S. R.) 131. Representative.—W. L. Conklin, (U.) 955—no opposition. Big Clifty Precinct cast 183 votes, all of which were for the Union. This is the district in which Analysis of the project project. derson Grav resides. SIMPSON COUNTY .- For Representative

Henry, (U.) 250; Dawson, (S. R.) 481; Her-

WARREN COUNTY.—For Representative.—Underwood, (U.) 1,502; Coombs, (S. R.)

TRIGG COUNTY.—For Representative. Gaines, (8. R.) 906; Thompson, (U.) 570.

The St. Louis Republican hasn't a word of news from Springfield, but we give this significant news from Boonville, from that

A gentleman, coming directly from Boon-A gentleman, coming directly from Boonville, informs us that on Tuesday last the Home Guard of that place, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five men, left Boonville in a body, on a ferry boat, for Jefferson City, after having impressed an engineer and a pilot into their service. They give as a reason for this conduct, that, owing to the departure of the last remnant of the United States troops, they felt no longer safe against the attacks of felt no longer safe against the attacks of the Secessionists, to whom they had of late made themselves exceedingly obnoxious, by seizing many thousand dollars worth of powder, &c. They represent that Seces-sion troops are constantly being drilled in Saline and Howard counties, and that their ultimete design no doubt is to drive their ultimate design, no doubt, is to drive out the Home Guard. On the way down from Boonville, the pilot, who is a Secessionist, ran the boat aground, or was at least suspected of doing so, but the boat was afterwards got loose again, and the Was afterwards got noise again, and the pilot and engineer were put under arrest. We are told that the indignation of some of the men was so great that the pilot hardly escaped being killed on the spot.

ANOTHER STREET TRAGEDY-ALMOST. Another of those terrible tragedies which have so disgraced and tarnished the fair fame of our city, during the past few months, came near occurring on Pine street, between Seventh and Eighth, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. It seems that 150 soldiers (we were unable to learn that 150 soldiers (we were unable to learn to whose command they belonged) were passing along Pine street, between Seventh and Eighth, at the hour named,—While they were marching quietly along, a young chap, stationed at the head of the alley between Seventh and Eighth streets, shouted "hurrah for Jeff. Davis," whereupon one of the soldiers leveled his musket at the young man and fired. Fortunately, another soldier interposed before the musket was discharged, and, by raising it a few inches, prevented the shot from taking effect. After the shot was fired several soldiers gave chase after the young man, while the remainder closed ranks. For a moment affairs presented a threatening appearance. remainder closed ranks. For a moment aftirs presented a threatening appearance. The officers of the company, however, exerted themselves to the utmost to allay the excitement, and succeeded in marching off the soldiers without further difficulty. The soldiers who gave chase after the enthusiastic C. S. A. sympathizer failed to overtake him.—[St. Louis Republican, Saturday.

We copy the following from the St. ouis Herald Extra of Saturday evening, ut doubt its credibility. It is reported by passengers who arrived here yesterday rom St. Louis, that Gen. Lyon had been illed by mutinous soldiers or by Gen. We give all the news we find in he St. Louis papers, and the public may form its own opinions:

From the St. Louis Morning Herald-Extra. AUGUST, 10, 1 P. M. Lyon and Siegel Surrounnded—Rey-nolds, Pillow and Thompson in the South East—Lyons' Provision Train Cut Off.

On last Monday, a fight took place at Eding, Knex county, in which the State forces attacked a body of Home Guards, placed there in charge of a large amount of arms and ammunition. The State forces drove the Home Guards out of town and selzed the property. Only some eight or ten having been killed and wounded on both sides.

Oz Thursday, the Home Guards were re inforced by Federal troops from Keokuk when they drove the State forces out of town. The State forces retreated, taking with them all of the arms and annuntition captured, amounting to some 500 stand of arms and 2,000 rounds of ball cartridge.

No. Wednesday the State forces having The State forces retreated, taking on Wednesday the State forces having been reinforced by a body under Colonel Martin Green, retook Edina, and expelled the invaders. The loss in all these skitmishes, our informant says, will not exceed fifty killed and wounded on both sides.

sides.

As the Iowa regiments here all left Keokuk, it is not expected any further attack will be made on the State forces at that point.

SOUTHEAST. Gen. Pillow, under command of Lieut Gen. Pillow, under command of Lieut.
Gevernor Reynelds, is throwing up fortifications at New Madrid. He has some 20,000 men, well armed and equipped.

On last Thursday Col. Turchen, of the I lline is 19th, left. Bird's Point for a place called Norfolk, toward New Madrid, and twenty-five miles from that place.

On the following dey, Col. Lawler, of the 18th Illinois moved from Bird's Point to the town of Charleston, in Mississipni.

to the town of Charleston, in Mississipp county, thirty miles from New Madrid. It is understood that these two regi nts have been sent forward as the ac vance, to inteteept Gen. Pillow in hi march northward. The officers in charge believe that there are only two roads through the great Swamp, better known as Little Brier Swamp. They are probably not aware that there is a cornfield of 5,000 acres in the very center of what is lided down, as the most dismall contains. 5,000 acres in the very ceater of what is laid down as the most dismal portion of that Great Swamp, and then there is a buffalo trail all through that country. Gen. Jeff. Thompson is still at Bloom

teld, for the purpose of preventing a con-centration of the forces of the troops at filot Knob, Cape Girardeau and Bird's Foint.

Four large columbiads were sent down to Pliot Knob last night, together with a large amount of stores and ammunition for the Federal forces.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST. Two United States officers arrived on a locomotive, on Friday morning, from the Southwest, with dispatches from Gen. Lyon. As soon as they reached the depot, one of them seized a citizen's horse, and rode off at full gallop to Gen. Fremont's headquar-ters. The owner of the horse followed, shouring lustily, "stop thie." The officer, on reaching Gen. Fremont's, sent the horse back to the owner. In a few moments afterward, Gen. Fremont and the officer

alluded to, drove off to the Arsenal in his carriage at full gallop.

We devoted several hours to ferreting out the news, and picked up the following:
That on Friday last Gen. Lyon was attack
ed by the State forces, that a skirmish
took place in which only a few lives were lost on each side.

afterward, Gen. Fremont and the office

Yesterday morning, Gen. Lyon being short of provisions, and learning that there short of previsions and learning that there were 150 wagons of provisions en route for his army near Springfield, and tearing that they might be cut off, commenced a retreat toward Springfield.

On Sunday, the State forces moved toward Springfield, several skirmishes taking place between the soldiers on the outposts on the prairies, but with a very slight loss of life.

On Monday, the State forces moved toward Springfield, several skirmishes taking place between the soldiers on the outposts on the prairies, but with a very slight loss of life.

On Monday, the State forces attacked Springfield at three different points. The main body, on the southwest side, next to Campbell's run; the right wing from the southeast side, principally composed of the infantry; and the left wing, composed principally of cavalry.

After considerable manouvreing, marching and countermarching, the center of the State forces gave way and were followed by Gen. Lyon, down the line of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad from the point from which Lyon had retreated. The center of the State forces retreated

The center of the State forces retreated some ten miles, evidently for the purpose of drawing out the forces of Gen. Lyon. In the meantime, the right and the left wings of the State forces united on the Northeast of Springfield, cutting off the retreat of Gen. Lyon, should be contem with provisions and ammuniton.

This position placed them between Gen.

Lyon and his reserve at Rolla, making some 3,000 men. He immediately ordered a retreat to Springfield, and was closely followed by the State forces—the artillery on both sides doing the principal business. The greater portion of the houses in the city of Springfield were destroyed by the shot and shell thrown in there by the State forces.

A council of war was called by General Lyon on Tuesday night, and it was deter-mined to send to St. Louis for reinforce-

It was understood that Gen. Slegel was in favor of retreating towards Osceola, on the Osage, in St. Clair county, so as to be able to meet reinforcements sent out on the main truck of the Pacific railroad, and thence out by way of the Overland Mail route; then send a messenger to Rolla, to

btain aid from that quarter. By this movement the Rolla troops, who are abundantly supplied with provisions, arms, and ammunition, could move on and engage the State troops in the rear, while the army of Gen. Lyon would keep up a skirmish all along the road in their re-

Gen. Lyon differed with Gen. Siegel, and it is said some sharp words passed between them, which may lead to a personal alter

On Wednesday, when the messenger left, information by some means having been conveyed to the State troops, it was understood that the attack was to have been renewed at Springfield, and it was feared that the Federal forces could feared that the Federal forces could not hold out, in consequence of the great

fatigue they had undergone, the scarcity of provisions, and also the overwhelming numbers against them.

We also have information, from a letter written by a State officer on Saturday last, that by Wednesday they certainly would have the entire State forces in their power.

This correlors the account of the Fednesday This corroborates the account of the Federal messenger.

Another report is, that in the council of

war, in which Generals Lyons and Seigel disputed, Lyon struck Seigel with his sword, cutting him badly in the bead, and that Seigel shot Lyon with his revolver, wounding him severely.

Since the above reports reached our city large number of empiry cars have been

since the above teports reached our city a large number of empty cars have been sent out on the Pacific railroad, and a large number of troops have arrived in our city, as well as an immense quantity of large cannon and ammunition, for the purpose, it is supposed, of fortifying this place. The troops that have arrived here the past twenty have been been to love 15 Caval. ty-four hours have been the Iowa 1st Caval-ry; Iowa 5th, 6th and 7th infantry; making in all four thousand men. In addition to these a number of companies of Illinois have arrived and will take their places in regiments now in course of formation

[From the St. Louis Republican of Saturday.] PROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

solicies wing gave the characteristic the characteristic C. S. A. sympathizer failed to overtake him.—[St. Louis Republican, Saturday.

Sword Found at Rich Mountain.—Among the things the Federals picked up at Rich Mountain, was a sword bearing the following inscription. It is in the possession of an Indiana Colonel of the name of Sulivan:

The blade is inscribed as follows: "In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Midshipman William Taylor, in two successive actions of the United States frigate Constitution, in which were captured the British frigate Guerriere on the 14th of August, 1812, and the British frigate Java on the 29th of December, 1812, the State of Virginia bestows this sword."

From Stringfield, in the expectation of a fight there between the invaders under McCuiloch and Jacksonitcs on the other. The sensationists were active yesterday in the manufacture of battles fought and defeats sustained. They were lies, of course. One story was, that an express train arrived at the Seventh street depot about ten o'clock; that an officer was seen to get out of it, mount, and put off at 2:40 speed to Gen. Fremont's headquarters. The engineer was forthwith consulted, and he let out that Lyon had been 'attacked, that he had been forced to retreat from his position aftergreat loss, and that Springfield had been laid in

ashes. Great was the joy of the sensationists, but nobody else gave any credit to it. A dispatch from our reporter at Franklin, the junction of the Pacific road to Rolla, yesterday evening, tells us:

"FRANKLIN, Aug. 9, 1861. No news of a battle had arrived at Rolla when the train left this morning. Rumors were affect that Lyon and Siegel had been were affoat that Lyon and Siegel had been ent to pieces, but they were afterwards contradicted. There is hardly a doubt that, if an engagement had taken place as late as Tuesday, a messenger would have arrived with the news this morning. As it is, there may have been fighting on Wednesday or Thursday. The day on which Gen. Lyon fell back on Springfield was Tuesday, at noon, and not Monday, as stated in to-day's paper.

We may have startling news this evening. Lyon has 6,000 well drilled troops—a large amount of cavalry, thirty or forty pieces of artillery, plenty of ammunition, and 2,000 or 3,000 Home Guards. His enemy probably numbers 20,000, badly appointed in everything.

pointed in everything. AFFAIRS AT TIPTON.

We learn by the Pacific train last night that a company of three hundred Secessionthat a company of three numbers sections ists from Saline county, matured a plan to capture Tipton Thursday night. Accordingly they encamped about four miles from the town. The Home Guard of Tipton heard of the plot, summoned a Home Guard from a neighboring town to their assistance and resolved to attack the Sectision. ance, and resolved to attack the Secession-ists. They did so, and about one hundred shots were fired without injuring any one, but they succeeded in capturing the Captain of the Secessionists (Ball) and brought him to Jefferson City yesterday.

#### (From the Baltimore American.) Will the Loan be Taken ?

PARIS, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.—Our la test American news is to the 11th instant. The Moniteur of this imorning thinks that the items relative to the arrival at Washington of an envoy from Mr. Davis, his dismissal without reply, and the proposed abolition of the Morrill Tariff, in faor of the Tariff of 1857, "all need confir

During the past few days the War Mes During the past few days the War Message of President Lincoln has been reviewed by all the Paris journals, with the exception, of course, of the official organ. The tone of these criticisms is generally friendly to the Federal cause, but the ablitty of the United States to obtain so large a sum as four hundred millions of dollars appeared to be doubted.

appeared to be doubted.

I do not think any portion of the loan will be taken in France, though the terms are vastly more tempting than those of the European empreuts most eagerly sought after. Take, for example, the thirty year obligations, three hundred thousand in number, just issued by the French Treasurable. ry, paying an annual interest equal to not more than five per cent. For the 300,000 obligations offered, 4,693,000 tenders were made, or more than fifteen times the amout required. If the Government at Washington should not succeed in raising the four hundred millions at home, a por-tion may be taken in London, though it will be well not to be too certain of the co-operation of the English capitalists.— The Times gives the loan a decidedly cool reception, and avails itself of the occasion to criticise American credit in terms any-thing but flattering to either North or

The States of Pennsylvania, Michigan, The States of Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana, in one section, and Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida, in the others, are very roughly handled by the Thunderer of Printing House Square—Mississippi and Michigan being excommunicated altogether. The Times, however, thinks the South less guilty than the North, inasmuch as "the aggregate population of such of the Northern States as have been compromised by default is 5,000,000, and that of the Southern only 800,000." "Under these circumstances," concludes the writer, "it would seem there is not much to en "it would seem there is not much to en-courage our capitalists to interfere by sup-plying means to either side; while, in a litical sense, it is certain that any such pointeal sense, it is certain that any such movement would injure our future good relations, since we should have a strong prospect that either by force or compremise the re-united friends would join to attribute the greater part of the miseries they had inflicted on each other to the British gold maliciously simplied by our British gold maliciously supplied by our aristocracy, for the very purpose of giving intensity to the contest, and destroying free institutions." Not a bad hit, after all.

#### [From the Richmond Examiner.] The Confederate Loans.

A number and variety of plans have been submitted to the Government on the sub-ject of the negotiation of its loans and its inancial policy. We are apprised, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury has not assumed to recommend any of them, or to indicate any distinct policy of his own; and that the whole matter has been taken under the advisement of the Finance Committee. Committee. Since the organization of the Govern-

ment, it has made but one money loan, authorized by the act of February 28th, 1861, to the amount of fifteen millions of dol-lars, five millions of which was called for in March last, and the subscriptions made for the remainder in bonds or stock, to

for the remainder in bonds or stock, to bear interest from date. What is known as "the Cotton Loan," authorized in May last, is not limited to contributions of that staple; but bonds are exchanged for any character of military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of any ort of "raw produce or manufactured ar-ticles." The extent of this loan was limited to fifty millions of dollars in 8 per cent. bonds, payable twenty years from date; twenty millions of which might be issued in Treasury notes, without interest, payable in two years in specie, and convertible into bonds at the option of the holder.

We learn that this loan has already be a canvassed to the full extent of fifty millions.

carvassed to the lift extent of his minutes of dollars. This amount of subscription has been accomplished, too, by a canvess in but three States of the Confederacy, viz. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. With the exception of a single parish in Louisiana, the loan has not been canvassed to any extent worth mentioning in the other Southern States.

Southern States.

It is understood that the action of Congress will be either to extend this loan to the amount, perhaps, of 200,000,000 of dol-lars—the value of the cotton crop alone— or to take the entire control of the cotton, or to take the entire control of the cotton, sugar, and tobacco crops, as purchaser, on the basis of an issue of Treasury notes. The Government will realize the proceeds of sale in specie or in foreign bills of exchange; the toreign customer to take the risks of the blockade, which, even if the blockade should be insisted upon by the Government at Washington, will be inconsiderable in the winter season, as the winds will drive the vessels from the coast. Charleston, at least, must, be an open port. Charleston, at least, must be an open port in winter, as its blockade at that season is considered, in the judgment of naval men, entirely impossible by any force at the com-mand of the Lincoln Government.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY. We learn that the proposition, which has already obtained the attention of Congress, already obtained the attention of Colgress, to make a general offer to purchase such foreign steamers as may run the blockade into our ports, is likely to be favorably entertained. This plan to build up a navy is adapted to present necessities. The difficulties in the way of building war vessels in the South are the present limited facilities for forging, shafting, &c. The establishment of large machine shops to do the heaviest engine work, as at the Washington Navy-Yard, would displace the only difficulties in our way of building for ourselves naval steamers to compete with those of the Yankees.

### (Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

From Cairo, Illinois.

Cairo, August 9.

Two flatboats, loaded with contraband articles, and owned by Hon. Mr. Kellogg, of the Illinois Legislature, run the blockade last night, but were brought back by a Government steamer, and afterwards accidentally burned: loss, \$4,000. The crews escaped in a skiff to Kentucky.

Rebel scouts are retreating from Charleston to New Madrid.

A Federal detachment burned a rebel

A Federal detachment burned a rebel depot warchouse at Price's Landing, twelve miles below Cape Girardeau, last night, and captured Gen. Price's son, sixty mules, and a large lot of corn.

Moss Rope.-The West Baton Rouge We have been shown some samples of moss rope, made by Mr. —, at Woodlawa, on the Baton Rouge and Opelousas Railroad. This rope, although not a new experiment, can be turned to a variety of purposes for which we now use cotton.—It can be made for a very small price, is very stout, and will wear well. If sufficient encouragement is afforded, a manuact ory on a large scale will be established. Sugar Planter, of the 3d inst., says:

### DECLARATION

### INDEPENDENCE OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

In the exercise of the right reserved to the people of Missouri by the treaty under which the United States acquired the temporary dominion of the country west of the Mississippi river, in trust for the several sovereign States afterwards to be formed out of it, that people did, on the twelfith day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, "mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic by the name of the State of Missouri."

On the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, the State of Missouri, is, and onght to be, totally dissolved; and that the States of America, under the compact called the Constitution of the United States of America, under the compact called the Constitution of the United States, and "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever."

The freedom, independence and sovereignty of Missouri, and her equality with the other States of the Union, were thus guaranteed, not only by that Constitution, but by the laws of nations requiring the sacred observance of treaties.

In repeated instances the Government and people of the States now remaining in

observance of treaties.

In repeated instances the Government and people of the States now remaining in that Union have grossly violated, in their conduct towards the people and State of Missouri, both the Constitution of the United States and that of Missouri, as well as the general great and essential principles. Inited States and that of Missouri, as wen is the general great and essential principles anything that has ever attracted our notice. They tell us that the battle of Stone President, Abraham Lincoln, in avowed Bridge lasted ten or twelve hours—that the constitution of the powers granted exclusively to Congress, in declaring war against the Congress, in declaring the militia and provided and maintained a many. Regardless of the right reserved to the States respectively, of training the militia and appointing its officers, he has enlisted and armed, contrary to law, under the name of Home Guards, whole regiments of men, foreigners and others, in our State, to defy the constitutional authorities, and plunder and murder our citizens. By armed force and actual bloodshed, he has even attempted to deprive the people as even attempted to deprive the people of their right to keep and bear arms in onformity to the State laws, and to form a well regulated militia necessary to the security of a free State. With his sanction his soldiers have been quartered in houses without the consent of the owners thereof, and without any authority of law. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses papers and effects. their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been habitually and grossly vio-slated by his officers acting under his orders. He has utterly ignored the binding force of our constitutional State laws, and carried his insolence to such an extent as to introduce, from other States free persons. troduce, from other States, free negroe troduce, from other States, free negroes into our midst, and place them in positions of authority over our white citizens. He has encoaraged the stealing of our slave property. In these and other proceedings the Government and people of the Northern States have unmistakably shown their intention to overturn the social institutions of Missouri, and reduce snown their intention to overturn the so-cial institutions of Missouri, and reduce her white citizens to an equality with the blacks. In the execution of his despotic wishes, his agents, without even robuke from him, have exhibited a brutality scarcely credible of a nation pretending to civilization. Even women, and children of tender age, have fallen victims to the unbridled license of his unfeeling soldiery. He has avowedly undertaken to make the civil power subordinate to the military; and with the despicable and cowardly design of thus protecting himself. nate. military; and with the despleable and cowardly design of thus protecting himself and his accomplices, by binding the conscience of the unhappy victims of his tyranny, he has exacted from peaceful citizens, guilty of no crime, an oath to support his detestable Government. To crush the constraint of t port his detestable Government. To crush out even peaceful and lawful opposition to it, he has forcibly and unconstitutionally suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and abridged the freedom of speech and of the press, by subjecting in nocent citizens to punishment for mere opinion's sake, and by preventing the publication of newspapers independent enough to expose his treason to liberty.

These manifold and inhuman wrongs were long submitted to in patience, and almost in humility, by the people of Missouri, and their authorities. Even when the conduct of the Lincoln Government had culminated in an open war upon us, those anthorities offered to its military commander in Missouri to refer to the people of the State for decision the questions.

people of the State for decision the ques-tion of our separation from a Government and nation thus openly hostile to us.— Those authorities relied on the principles consecrated in the Declaration of Inde-pendence of the United States, that, to secure the rights of citizens, "govern ments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Missouri having an admitted equality with the original States which had made this declaration, it was hoped that the rights therein asserted would not be denied to her people. Her authorities also relied on the clause in the very constitution with which she was admitted into the Union, asserting as one of the general, great, and essential as one of the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government, "that the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police ting the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government when constitution and form of government when-ever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness." But this military com-mander haughtily refused the consent of his government to the exercise by us of these rights, which our ances-tors in the last century endured an eight years' war to vindicate. He but expressed, however, the deliberate purpose of his masters at Washington and the people over which they rule; for his predecessor at St. Louis had, a few weeks before, formally which they rule; for his predecessor at St.
Louis had, a few weeks before, formally
proclaimed to our people that our equality
with the other States would be ignored;
that we should be held in subjection to
the North, even though the independence
of our Southern sister States might be acknowledged; that, to use his own words, "whatever may be the termination of the

"whatever may be the termination of the unfortunate condition of things in respect to the so-called Cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union; that the free will of her people shall not decide her future, but that "the whole power of the Government of the United States, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in the Union," in subjection to the tyrranny of the North.

The acts of President Lincoln have been indorsed by the Congress and people of the Northern States, and the war thus commenced by him has been made the act of the government and nation over which he rules. They have not only adopted this war, but they have gone to the extreme of inciting portions of our people to revolt against the State authorities; by intimidation they have obtained control of the remnant left of a convention deriving its powers from those authorities, and using powers from those authorities, and using it as a tool, they have through it set up at

It as a tool, they have through it set up an insurrectionary government in open rebellion against the State. No alternative is left us; we must draw the sword and defend our sacred rights.

By the recognized universal public law of all the earth, war dissolves all political compacts. Our forefathers gave as one of their grounds for asserting their independence, that the King of Great Britain had "abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war upon us." The people and Government of the Northern States of the late Union have acted in the same manner towards Missouacted in the same manner towards Missouri, and have dissolved, by war, the connec tion heretofore existing between her and

The General Assembly of Missouri, the

judgment he may deem necessary or proper to repel such invasion or put down such rebellion."

Now, therefore, By virtue of the authority in me vested by said act, I, Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missourie appealing to the Supraya Ludge of the

The attempts of the Yankees to reconcile the impossibilities of a desperate battle, a thorough rout, and a loss amounting to a mere handful, are ludicrous beyond President, Abraham Lincoln, in avowed defiance of law and the Constitution of the United States, and under the tyrant's plea of necessity, has assumed to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, stopping by violence our trade with our Southern neighbors, and depriving our citizens of the right, secured to them by a special, solemn compact with the United States, to the free navigation of the Mississippi tiver. He has usurped powers granted exclusively to Congress, in declaring war against the Confederate States; to carry on this unboy

place the utter cowardice of troops and officers in a stronger light? If all this be true, can it be true likewise that President Lincoln and General Scott can for one moment believe that the Federal Capital is safe? It it be true, was there ever such a pack of unredeeped. safe? It it be true, was there ever such : pack of uaredeemed, unregenerate, God forsaken cowards as the Grand Army that was to bear old Scott on its shoulders to

But it is not true. There are more than wounded in the cattle of sinking, now in this city. There are thousands at other points. There can be no doubt that thousands of others—dead and wounded—were carried off during the fight. We are told by the Yankees themselves that the hospitals and private houses of Washington are crowded with them. The press slander—the men who went er-basely slander-the men who went out to fight their battles. They fought bravely, as the losses on our own side amply testify. Bad as they were—and we doubt whether such a set of secundrels was ever before congregated—bad as they are, let us not imitate Yankee badness, and slander them because they were unfortunate.

They fought heroically-did not give way until they were beaten to death—pounded to a jelly—demolished—crushed—ground into impalpable powder. They were brave, but they met with men braver than they. They showed great perseverance, but they were hurled against men who were of iron. is to perpetrate a falsehood too gross for

Our own belief is, that the Yankees lost, Our own belief is, that the Yankees lost, in the battle of Sunday, not less than 20,000 men. Such a terrible defeat and rout could not have been occasioned by a loss inferior to that figure. All history proves the contrary. A contemporary afforded very good data to determine the question the other day. Our own men barned on the ground were one hundred; our wounded, one thousand. Try the Yankees by the same rule. We buried about 1,800 of their dead. They must of had, then, 18,000 wounded. We have about 2,000 prisoners. Total, 20,000 killed, wounded, and missing.—(Rich. 000 killed, wounded, and missing.—[Richmond Dispatch.

#### Arkansas News. We find the following intelligence in the

Fort Smith Times of the 1st inst.: The corn crop will be greater than any The corn crop will be greater than any previous year for ten years. The ear is is growing out beyond the shuck. The corn looks like it was laughing at you, as it shows the grain outside the shuck. Col. McNair's regiment of infantry has been received by Gen. McCullough, and will march from their camp, near Van Buren. to-morrow. Buren, to-morrow.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART RIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale
WOLF & DURKINGER,
july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

### Steamboats.

REGULAR PACKET — FOR MADISON, CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER The freight and passenger steamer
TRIO, Capt. Jao. A. Dickinson,
TRIO, Capt. Jao. A. Dickinson,
Will leave Lo Isville every Monday
and Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Mad-so
and Carrollton, and every Friday, at 1 o'clock P.
M for Mad-son, Carr litor, Cedar Lock, Kentu ky
River, and intermediate landings.
Prompt and strict attention paid to the Interests
of the trade.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND HENDERSON MAIL BOAT. Leaces every Monday and Friday Evenings. The freight and passenger steamer.

The freight and passenger steamer.

COMMERCIAL Capt. Archer. Wil A. Duvall. clerk. departs for the o'clock P. M. punctually.

The Commercial is new, has large, airy rooms, wide guards, and from her exceedingly light draft will go through on time without de ention.

For passage apply on board or to

T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

No. 27 Wall street.

FOR OWENSBORO AND WAY LANDINGS

The United S. Mail Line steame HETTY GILMORE, Gilmore maste Will leave as above on this day 12th inst., at 5 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Agent. No. 37 Wall street. PEOPLE'S PACKET.

Every Wednesday and Saturday. The splendid passenger steame MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master, will leave Louisville for above an all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturda at 4 o'dk, P. M from Portland what.

For freight or bassage apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY & SON, Agents, auid dtf Or DOERN & HUGHES, Ag ut.

REGULAR U. S MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,



DIRECT FROM THE PRAIRIE, HAS JUST been received by Express. C. O. RUFER, Proprietor. PROCLAMATION.

LL persons residing within the city owning or having do as in their possession

### River Intelligence.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements.

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati, TEIO, Dickinson, Ky. river. COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson, HERTY CHANDLE, Glimore, Owensboro.

ABRIVALS, August 10

Major Anderson, Cin; Diligent, Troy: Linden, Menderson; Masonic Gem, Eya OSPARTURES.

Linden, Henderson; Diligent, Troy: Major Anderson, Cin; ARRIVALS, August 11, Superior, Cin;

DEPARTURES. The River is still steadily rising with fully four feet eight inches water in the canal list evening, a rise at the wharf of five inches since the list report, and about fifteen inches at Portland. The weather continues warm and very sultry, with ser-cial light showers of rise and a head even

eral light showers of rain, and a hard rain esterday. At Pittsburg Saturday the river was falling with less than four feet water in the channel. It was also falling at Cincinnati, after rising to an excellent, if not a high stage for the season of the year. The river, through Divine Providence, has been at a good navigable stage almost the entire year, but the temporal Northern power, that now rules the great West, haid an embargo upon the trade and commerce of the river, and the energies of its people are prestrated, and its trade in a fair way to prestrated, and its trade in a fair way to

e annihilated.
The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday has

The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday has the fillowing:

The river is still falling. The only arrivals since our last are the Victoria, from New Orleans, and the New Moon from White river. The Kentucky will be in this morning, and will leave for New Madrid this evening. The Judge Fletcher and Chester Ashley have been towed down from Mound City to be fitted up for the fall t ade. The damage to the Kanaw-by Vulley is not a serious a way at first own.

posed. She has on the par at Butter Hand, and is well guarded against breaking or bending.

The Mas mic Gem, an Owensbore packet, did not get away on Saturday. She has, we believe, changed her day to Tuesday.

MADISON AND CARROLLTON.-The Trio. Capt, Dickinson, leaves to-day, as the regu-lar tri-weekly packet to Madison, Carroll-ton, and Kentucky river. She leaves to-day at 10 o'clock, and takes freight and passengers to all way places.

HENDERSON MAIL PACKET.—The Com-mercial, the lightest side-wheel craft affort, mercial, the lightest side-wheel craft alloat, Capt. Archer, is the mail and passenger racket to Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, in place of the Grey Eagle, and takes freight and passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business. The Hetty Gilmore is the packet this evening for Owensboro and Evans-ville. She runs for the special ac-commodation of all the people all

along the line, taking packages and passengers to all and every way point.—
She starts from Portland at five o'clock, and the clerk, Henry McDougall, will take especial pleasure in attending to all who travel with bim. The following is the latest news from under the date of the 9th, to the St

Louis Republican: The steamer Warsaw, in a damaged condi-tion, is laid up here for the present.

The weather continues horribly hot, and is too unpicasant a subject to write about.

The Conewage arrived from the Ohio with 2,700 bbls salt for St. Louis.

The regular Coarley Bowen was in from Ev-tasville.

As the W. H. Brown iwas leaving Cape
As the W. H. Brown iwas leaving Cape
Girardeau, she fired a salute. As she did so,
Corporal Neisonheim, of Capt. Campbell's
company of artillery, who was leaning sgainst
a fender, nearly asleep, fell overboard and
sunk immediately.

### RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI— Per steamer Superior— 73 kegs nails, Marshal Halbert & Co-60 bags cotten yarn, Nock, Wicks & Co-101 bundles paper Dupont & Co-79 bags coffee, Allen, Moore, & Haden? bbls sugar, Gardner & Co-67 bags of coffee, Tyler & Martin-12 boxes tin, 25 pieces iron, Louisville and Nashville Railroad—63 bgs coffee, John Terry & Co-20 bbls sugar, Burkhardt—100 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—35 casks bacon, 13 boxes do, 19 hhds tobaco, 12 packages beer, 52 packages butter, 10 bbls alcohol, 98 packages merchandise, lot sundries, to consignees—

consignees—
CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson— 1
packages merchandise, to weller & Purker—
bales sheetings; 8 bags cotten yarn, to John
Howard & Co—32 boxes glass, Gas Co—46 ke
lead, Schaffer & Fagan—16 bags coffee, Jo
Terry & Co—52 pieces iron, Louisville Reili
Mill—43 bags coffee, Smith—150 boxes tin, J
Bridgeford—36 bags coffee, Moorhead & Co—
bbls sugar, Rawson, Todd & co—6 hhds tobco, 21 casks bacon, 57 tackages butter, 421 bbl o, 21 casks bacon, 57 packages butter, 421 b

## Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel.

#### SPECIAL CASH SALE On Tuesday Morning, August 13th, COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK,

Of an entire fresh Stock of BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS; LINED AND UNLINED HALF-WELT AND P. S. BROGANS: LADIES' AND MISSES' CALF AND GOAT HEELED BOOTS CHIL-DREN'S HEAVY AND FANCY BOOTS AND SHOES: GENTS' SEWED AND PEGGED CON-

Also an Invoice of Ladies' and Misses' Black Congress and Lace Boots, extra quality, selected expressly for C.ty Retail Sales. Cay herain Sucs.

Cay lettain Sucs.

Cay herain Sucs.

Cay herain

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel.

A large and desirable stock of VELL-SELECTED FIRST-CLASS STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GCODS, COTTON HOSIERY, NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS. (The entirg Stock of a large Retailer,) AT AUCTION!

ON THESDAY MORNING next, August 16th, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, and will be continued of ring the day.

Ew This stock is composed principally of choice staple Goods, well worthy the attention of buyers. The assortment is a large and general one, and comprises all the varieties kept in a first-class Retail Dry Goods Store.

Sale positive for cash.

auto 33 S.G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

### AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217, South side, No. 217, South side,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
V and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
GLOTHING, at anction prices.
Auction Sales every day from y until 12 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consignments.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for coffection.

m22 dtf

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid passen.
THE SPLENDING THE THE THE SPLENDING T NOTICE.

roprietor.

THE univaled steamers CHARLEY

THE Univaled Steame

## Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

SKIRMISH AT POTOSI!

STEAMERS CAPTURED.

Joe Holt With the New Yorkers.

### From Springfield.

Springfield.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 8.—Much alarm has been created here in consequence of reports that the Kebels were flanking the city on the southwest and east. Stores were closed, citizens gathered together all their valuables easily transported, and the Directors of the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri here, placed about \$450,000, nearly all in specie, in charge of General Lyon for safe keeping.

Scounting parties now report the roads all clear, and the public mind has become calm. The only force of the enemy now

calm. The only force of the enemy now known to be in the vicinity is on Wilson Creek, 12 miles from here, and a force will be sent to attack them in a few days. be sent to attack them in a few days.

### From St. Louis,

Sr. Louis, Aug. 11.—It is stated on re-liable authority that Jeff. Thompson with his entire 'command made a demonstra-tion against Cape Girardeau, on Friday, but finding the place in a better state of defense than anticipated precipitately fled.

yesterday, and were fired on by fourteen Home Guards and compelled to retire with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the Home Guards was mortally wounded.

It is reported that there are about 1,100 Rebels in camp about thirty miles below

Fight at Potosi, Missouri.

Porost, Mo., Aug. 10.—A party of a hun-red and ten rebels made a dash into town

From New York New York, Aug. 11.—The Scheoner Mary Alice arrived to-day. She had been captured by the pleate Dixle. Her captain and three men were taken aboard the pirate. She was afterwards re-captured by the Wabash, and the pirates were transferred to her. The Wabash also explured the brig Sarsh Stars which had no pipers.

From Fortress Monroe,

From Fortress Monroe,
Fortress Monroe, Aug. 10.—The Quaker City this marning brought in the prize
schooner Geo. V. Buker, and her Confederate crew in irons.
She was captured off Galveston by a U.
S. vessel, and sent to New York with a
V. S. crew aboard.
She was captured off Cape Hatteras by
the privateer York and four Rebels put
aboard. Meantime the York was seen by
the gun-boat Union, which chosed and the gun-boat Union, which chosed and burut the York after the pirates had beach-ed her and escaped.

# Oswego, Aug. 10.-Hop. Joseph Holt arrived here to day, and was enthusiastic-ally received. He made a short, patriotic speech, in the course of which he said: "I

From Cswego.

speech, in the course of which he said: "I knew Kentucky never faltered and al-though her politicians did in the depths of her soul, she has been determined from the first to stand by the Union." From Washington. Washington, Aug. 11. — The Spanish minister announced to the Secretary of State yesterday that the seven vessels capured by the privateer Sumter, has been dis-harged by order of the Government. Varian E. Edwards, brother-in-law of

President Lincoln, has been appointed Lommissary of a Brigade in McClelland's lent yesterday and returned direct to New

## Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,

SATURDAY, Aug. 10. There was nothing new in the market to-day. But little was done in any of the leading articles of trade, and we have no change to note in any article. change to note in any article.

There is no change whatever in the money market. Eastern euchange is selling freely at 14 per cent. prem., the buying rate being par. There is no transactions in New Orleans exchange. The market for produce is firm, but unchanged.

changed. Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 350 bbls dour at \$3 50@5 25. Wheat rrrives more

freely, with sales of 3,500 bushels at 60@
freely, with sales of 3,500 bushels at 60@
freely, mall luts of prime white at 65c.
Whisky—Sales 200 bbls at 16@1514c.
Chrisky—Unchanged; sales 40 bxs W. t. at 634676. Sheeting—Steady; sales of small lots at

POTATOE-We quote at 75@\$1 per bar-GROCHRIES—Very little doing; sales of 35 hhds sugar at \$\frac{1}{2}(9)\frac{1}{2}e; 200 bags coffee at 15\hat{0}16e. Provisions-No sales reported.

# TOBACCO—Sales Friday and Saturday 168 hhds: 62 at \$5@5 95; 40 at \$6@6 90; 20 at \$7@7 85; 14 at \$5@8 95; 16 at \$9@9 85,

TELEGRAPH MARKETS. NEW YORK, August 10-M. Cotton continues buoyant at 17% for mid-lling uplands—sales 500 bales. Codec is held firmly, sales 430 bags Rio at 13% 13%. Sugar is rim—sales 455 hhds Ouba at 5% 66. Molassa irm and quiet—no sales.

CINCINNATI, August 10-M. Cincinnari, August 10—m.

Flour unchanged and dull—demand is quite light. There is an active demand for wheat at full prices; red 70@75, white 80@85. Cern 29. Oats 22—demand good. Whisky unsettled—14 offered yesterday; sales 800 bbls at 14@14%6—Nothing new in provisions—demand moderate for bacon; 200 bbls prime pork sold at \$10.—Groceries firm at full prices—600 bbls molasses at 33%.

Cincinnari, August 10—p. x.

There is a continued good export demand for wheat at full prices; sales of prime to choice red 70a75, and white StaS5. Corn less firm for the best and prices unchanged—sales at 29.—Oats firm at 22a29. There is good demand from army contractors. Rye 40¢ and in fair demand Barley nominal—no demand. Whisky closed firmer under the news from from New York, and holders succeeded in getting 14%¢ for 60¢ bbls. Provisions in fair demand at \$44 50 for mess pork; 5, 6%, 7% and 7% for bacon, and 4 5% for bulk meats. Lard firm. Groceries are firmer—sugar held at %a%¢ higher under the news from New York, but no advance was established. There is a better demand for molasses—600 bbls sold at 22a29%. Collee firm at full prices. 120 bbls spirite turpentine sold at 90 and now held higher. CINCINNATI, August 10-P. M.

New York, August 10-r. x.

Cotton—market continues more active and firm; sales of 2,000 bales at 18\$\tilde{p}\$ for middling uplands.

Flour—the demand for export and home consumption is loss active; sales 11,660 bbls at \$4 25 to \$4 30 for superfine State, and \$4 4564 55 for extra do, \$4 2064 30 for superfine western and \$4 4064 65 for common to medium extra western. NEW YORK, August 10 -P. M.

and \$1 40@4 65 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky-market continues more active and firmer—sales 1,200 bbls at 16½a17¢.

Grain—Wheat sales continue limited, with fair export demand for France—the prices have again advanced 1a2¢ \$2 bushel—rales of 13 800 bushels Chicago spring at 92ra\$1; 3,250 bushels white western at \$1 85a1 30, 2,000 bushels of white Kentucky at \$1 25a1 38, and 13,500 bushels of white Kentucky at \$1 35a1 38, and 13,500 bushels of white Kentucky at \$1 35a1 38, and 13,500 bushels of sale property of the sale and sale firmer—sales 1,100 bushels Canada at 52. Barley dull. Commarket with a good demand for export and home consumption; prices advanced 1¢; sales 80,000 bushels at 486-28½¢ for mixed western vello v. Oats quiet and steady at 25a28 Canada, 31½a48 State and western.

Provisions—Pork there is only a very moderate business doing and market is higher—sales of 400 bbis at \$15 37a15 50 for mess and \$16 50 for prime. sales of 400 bots at \$15 5 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 8 4 8 10 5 6 for prime.

Raw sugar without further improvement;—sales 1,164 hads Cuba at 5/4 6/5; 37 hhds Porto Rico at 7/6. Molasses very firm, but there is very little activity in the market; sales 30 hhds Porto Rice at 30a31.

CINCINNATI, August 10-P. M. Exchange firmer at 1/4 premium